The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 53 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

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STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

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Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

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For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Managar.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).

Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)

Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE'
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.

BANKERS.

109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT

14, Green Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

KYANI & Co.

DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

BAKERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OUR SPECIALITY

MACROON (ALMOND), BISCUITS, DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.

HOTELS

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite Empire Cinematograph.

ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.

HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

BEST ACCOMMODATION

FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.

SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.

(BOARDING AND LODGING)

Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

EMPRESS HOTEL

THE EVER POPULAR

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI,

MODERATE CHARGES,

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

At the request of numerous sufferers, I am EXTENDING MY VISIT till March 5th.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

FRIDAY and MONDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

Other days by appointment only.

Remember my uncle was an eminent Doctor, M.D., in England and that I am the only man in Bombay who can PROVE that he cures Consumption in all stages.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L.L.L.D., B.A.T.C.D.,

Batliboi Building,

Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Rd.

BYCULLA.

WORLD-RENOWNED AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFULL SORE CURER

"VENOLA"

Cures all poisonous and mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure.

Price Rs. 2-8.

A. C. M. ENIS & Co.,

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, DELHI and RANGOON.

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To-day at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"
This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.
"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night.
THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD
Baby Márie Osbourne
OR
Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie
Do not miss it.
Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.
CHAPTER I. PART 2.
"HYPNOTIC POWER"
An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN

BOMBAY'S LEADING CAFE RESTAURANT.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

By kind permission of Their Excellencies, Members of H. E. the Governor's Band will play during Dinner on Saturday.

SPECIAL DINNERS
AT Rs. 4 AND Rs. 7.

TABLES ARE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

ON SUNDAY SELECT PROGRAMME
BY AN EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
(Rendezvous of the cream of Society)
TO-DAY & UPTO FRIDAY NEXT
Third Instalment
of
THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINAY
THE GRAY GHOST.
Episode 7 "CAUGHT IN THE WEB"
Episode 8 THE DOUBLE FLOOR
with
BEAUTIFUL PRICILLA DEAN, DASHING EMORY JOHNSON, VILLAINOUS HARRY CARTER & DAREDEVIL EDDIE POLO.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Special Prize Matinees on Saturdays & Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15
RATES OF ADMISSION FROM Rs. 2 to Ans. 2.

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MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST
Gerad Du Mauriers Great Success
"OUTCAST"
By Hubert Henry Davies.
To-morrow SUN. 3rd March at 5 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"BILLETED"
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p. m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
Melbourne's latest topical REVUE
VERY WELL—TANKS
showing
A FULL SIZE TANK in ACTION
THE DISASTER
AEROPLANE over BOMBAY
THE BOMBARDMENT
etc., etc.
15 New Musical Numbers 15
1001 LAUGHS 1001
ORIGINALITIES & NOVELTIES

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN IN "THE GREAT SECRET"

WEALTH, SOCIETY UNDERWORLD

SHOWN IN

"THE GREAT SECRET"

NOTED ACTORS, PUGILISTS AND FORMER POLICE OFFICIALS TAKE PART

Supporting Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "The Great Secret" are actors of note pugilists who have world-wide reputations, former police officials, and men who have figured prominently in politics and in the realm of sports. Each one has been chosen to embody the particular type he is called upon to play. "The Great Secret" presents.

A PERFECT TREASURE-HOUSE OF GREAT ACTING.

To-Night! ***To-Night!***

SEE THE SECOND INSTALMENT
CHAPTERS 4th, 5th, & 6th.

In "The Great Secret," the magnificent Motro serial in fifteen chapters, Francis. Bushman, the officially crowned Sovereign of the Screen is seen at his best. He plays no less than seven different parts in the production. His real character part is that of William strong, a wealthy clubman.

Chapter IV—Shows a raid by fifty policemen on a den of gangsters. The policemen were specially drilled for the scene, and needless to say their work is true to life. In this raid a series of realistic fights are seen.

ELDORADO *ITALIAN CINEMA.*

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.
Extra Show on Sunday afternoon at 3-30.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE CONVERSAZIONE (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 12th March, 1918, at 9-30 p.m., under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, His Majesty's Assay Office, H. M.'s Mint, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, the 6th March, 1918, at the Town Hall. 2423

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-night. ***To-night.***

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
screen adaptation of the great dramatic success of the India Stage
SATYAWADI RAJA
HARISCHANDRA
7000 Feet. 5 Reels.
featuring
MISS SAVARIA .. TARAMATI
Mr. HOMI TANTRA
HARISCHANDRA
Mr. BERAMSHAW VISVAMITRA
and
Late Mr. BALIWALLA'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.
This is a unique INDIAN production played by INDIAN actors and actresses on an INDIAN stage produced also by an INDIAN company of repute.
TH IS GREAT DRAMATIC STAGE SUCCESS WAS PLAYED TO CROWDED HOUSES FOR 500 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN BOMBAY
Twice nightly 7, 8-45 10-30
Sat. & Sun.—Prize Show—5.-15.
Usual Half Rates. No Advance.

IMPERIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT
EXTRAORDINARY
On Saturday 9th March
We Shall Have the Pleasure of Presenting
"THE FATAL RING"
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

The IMPERIAL has in the past shown many good Serials and the Standard of our pictures is yet unsurpassed by any, but we can

ASSURE
Our Clients that
"THE FATAL RING"
is by far the best picture shown even at our Theatre.
MISS PEARL WHITE
Absolutely surpasses herself in this epoch making film and goes through a series of thrills which are really hair raising.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the tremendous cost of this film we have decided to slightly raise our prices as follows:—

3rd. Class	.. .. ..	Ans. 3
2nd. ,,	.. .. ..	,, 6
1st. ,,	.. .. ..	,, 8
Reserved.	.. .. ..	Re. 1
Balcony.	.. .. ..	,, 1-8

SPECIAL COUPON BOOKS WITH ONE FREE TICKET WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE WHOLE SEASON OF 10 WEEKS DURING

Which this film will be shown. Applications should be made early at the Theatre as only a limited number are available.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

JUST ONE GLANCE

at the **LAST PAGE** of this day's issue of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
will settle you up as to this evening's engagement.
Look sharp and don't come in leisurely! as there is certain to be a great run at every show of the opening chapters of
"JUDEX"
the world's greatest and the sublimest of Serials.
WEST. END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co
Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Greases, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.
LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
61, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

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Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly ..	,, 16-0	,,	18-0
Quarterly ..	,, 8-0	,,	9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,,	3-8

Single Copy..... TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE are the largest importers of MOTOR ACCESSORIES of all kinds, including Harvey Frost Specialities and Starrett's Tools, etc., etc. We always hold first quality goods and sell at comparatively moderate prices.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Bombay,
Workshop and Garage, Hughes Road.
Telephone No. 3893.
Office and Showrooms,
New Queen's Road.
Telephone No. 2475,
Telegrams "AUTOWORKS."

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A REAR OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388, Bombay. 1800

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HEALTH—If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult Dr. S. B. MADON, D.P. (America). Drugless Healer and Massage Specialist, 297, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway, Fort. 2854

FRESH BUTTER—Supplied to Bakeries and Hotels at moderate rates by Padweker Bros., Topiwala's Laxmi Chawl, Grant Road. 2514

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS to receive inspiring lessons in English, Sanskrit and Gujrati Classics from a Literary man of recognised worth. Touching Lessons in the Bhagvat Gita and Emerson. Character-building a speciality. Write to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2851

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent TURNER, only experienced men need apply. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner of Grant Road. 2818

WANTED—Sharp an experienced BILL CLERK in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2848

WANTED—A MATRICULATED MUSALMAN as TUTOR, knowing Urdu and Gujerati. Pay upto Rs. 40. Apply to R. Z. ABBASY, Huzur Assistant, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 2795

WANTED—A fully TRAINED NURSE. Pay Rs. fifty p. m. with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to V. D. MERCHANT, Civil Surgeon, Kaira. 2794

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED FOR BURMA—Experienced ENGINEER, able to erect and manage caustic soda and paper pulp plants. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2760

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Young, energetic and well educated. Salary 40, rising to 50 per mensem. Service in the Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2752

WANTED—PRINCIPAL and SCIENCE and SANSKRIT TEACHERS for M. K. N. Bhatia High School, Bombay. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply to SECRETARIES, opposite General Post Office, Fort. 2852

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE DESPATCH CLERK and a GODOWN CLERK, each one with Rs. 30 to start. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2847

WANTED—A competent, honest and hardworking COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to BHICKA CULLIANJI & Co., Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay No. 2. 2823

WANTED—A young and energetic NURSE to look after two grown-up children at Cuffe Parade. Vegetarian preferred. Apply with photo to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2820

WANTED—An EDUCATED GOVERNESS, Hindoo preferred, for a Hindoo Girl of 11. Apply Box No. 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2771

WANTED—A COMPETENT DARK ROOM ASSISTANT and a RETOUCHER for a local Photo Studio. Apply Box No. 878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2770

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN for English, American and Japanese Hardware and sundry Lines. Apply Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2703.

WANTED—A SALESMAN to canvass for Jute, Hessian, Indigo, etc. Practical experience in at least one line essential. Apply stating terms to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2739

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BLACKSMITHS, must have fitter's knowledge. Pay Rs. 45 rising upto 60. Apply personally MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Love Lane Cross Lane, Byculla. 2747

WANTED—A competent LAUNDRY MANAGER at once to take charge of a Steam Laundry. Only those with practical experience in the laundry management need apply. Salary Rs. 125. Apply to ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Baroda State. 2827

WANTED.—A qualified HINDU ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER at once. Apply by letter, forwarding copies of testimonials to Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2813

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY TYPIST, morning work. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2830

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, TYPIST CLERKS, English speaking boy, correspondence clerks, accountants, canvassers and Salesmen for Bombay and Basra. Apply to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2855

WANTED.—A SECRETARY on Rs. 60 and a CASHIER with neat handwriting and good at figures on Rs. 40 for a local Limited Firm. Cash security required Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2446

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2793

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

WANTED—GROUND FLOOR ROOM at Apollo Street or about; partition will do. Apply Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2815

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A complete set of Oil Mill or its parts. Write with full particulars to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2824

WANTED TO SELL—A SIDDELEY DEASY CAR, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Cabriolette body, with electric lights. Dynamo. Rs. 16,000. Apply to KARSANDAS K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2763

WANTED—Two ROOMS with kitchen in Fort, Princess Street or Crawford Market, by up-country Hindu gentleman. Parsi or Gujrati family preferred. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2826

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to purchase Dealwood empty cases of various sizes. Cheap price and quick delivery guaranteed. For further particulars apply to S. B. PAI, 34, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2352

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER to tour in India for cloths manufactured in a local mill. Persons accustomed to travel and conversant with local goods will be preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2654

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining College to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 2 color	125
Empire No. 1 Portable Fine	125
Oliver No. 3 Foolscap	115
Oliver No. 3 Brief Size	135
Oliver No. 6, 96 Characters, Flscap.	240
Barlock with Back S. & Tab.	85
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest	165
National Portable New	180
Densmore No. 7 with B. S.	90

Rebuilt Typewriters stocked, Accessories supplied, Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine,	100
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size,	145
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours, good as new,	150
Adler, Portable, Visible, L. Case,	150
Oliver No. 5, Fine,	170
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, almost new,	175
Underwood No. 5, Latest, 2 Colours,	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, 2 Colours,	200
Oliver No. 5, not much used,	225
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt,	....
Oliver No. 6, Policy size, 96 Characters,	240
Gujerati Remington No. 9, almost new,	200
National Portable, New, with Case,	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIAT CAR in good running order. Can be seen at N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner of Grant Road. 2819

FOR SALE—One handsome English built C. springs LANDAU in very good order. Apply to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2817

RACE HORSES FOR SALE—Hunyadi, Kim III, Drill Mistress. Apply for price and particulars to Box No. 883, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2814

FOR SALE—TRIUMPH, 3 speed MOTOR CYCLE with coach built side hood and screen in perfect working order. Apply N. D. PATEL & COY. 283, Princess Street. 2829

FOR SALE—ROLLER CLOTH, 16 oz. and 18 oz. by James Kennyon, superior quality, reasonable offers per yard accepted. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2821

FOR SALE—One single cylinder four-Seater DE-DION CAR, fitted with Bosch Magneto in perfect running order. Apply to N. S. GUNMAKER, corner Grant Road. 2828

FOR SALE—GLYCERINE, country, in 28 and 56 lbs. tins at Rs. 2/4 lbs. Stock Exhausting. Apply sharp to REYNOLDS & Co., Chemists, Post Box No. 392, Bombay. 2750

FOR SALE—One A. C. ELECTRIC MOTOR of 50 cycles and 230 volts and of 1/4 h.-p. Apply Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2759

TO SELL—1,000 yards KHAKI GIN E. Spinner & Co., Original See. or apply to, for full particulars, RAMPRASAD, Hanuman Building, 6, Lamington Road. 2803

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & CO.'s Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours.

BOLD TYPE—KEY OF INDUSTRY—Neat get up. To earn money and the business of your own have a copy of HUNNAR'S KEY, Re. 1-0-0. M. BHIMNATHWALA & COY., 791, Sankdishery, Ahmedabad. 2524

FOR SALE—Angles, Tees, Flats, Rounds Squares, Beams, Channels, Plates, Electrical, Sanitary, Engineering and General Hardware Goods. Enquiries invited. PROUDFOOT BROS. & CO. MADRAS. 2035

FOR SALE—A Gent's "ROYAL ENFIELD" and a Ladies' "SINGER" push bicycles almost new with accessories, Rs. 150 and Rs. 175 respectively or nearest offer. Please apply Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2825

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, combined with Steam Engine, and switch board, starter complete. 105 Volts, 250 Amps. 300 Revolutions. Apply DAWOODBHOY N. CHUNIA 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 2816

PREMIERE Motor Cycle and Milford Coach-built Side-Car, 3 speed counter shaft, 1916 model, 3½ h.p., lamp, horn, tyres almost new. Spare tube and belt; also some spare parts. In good condition and perfect running order. Rs. 1,400. Apply Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE CLEMENT-BAYARD six cylinder MOTOR CAR with very attractive and roomy seven seater Cabriolet body, guaranteed perfect condition. Rare opportunity for those seeking a really high class motor car, complete with all accessories. Apply to RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Sandhurst Road. 2846

FOR SALE—(1) DARK CHEST C. B. MARE, a perfect Hunter. (2) ROAN ARAB, 4 Years. Very quiet and thoroughly broken to saddle. Both horses sold, as owner leaving Bombay on military duty. (3) BAY WALER MARE, broken to saddle and harness. Apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2845

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

TO BE LET,

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY—A FLAT of a Bungalow at the foot of Kennedy Bridge. Apply Dr. SONEJI, there. 2853

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, near Vile Parle Station. Apply to KHUSHALDAS PURSHOTUM, 29, Marutee Lane, Fort. 2822

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET

PANCHGANI TO LET—Large tiled furnished BUNGALOW, excellent situation. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2849

MAHABLESHWAR TO LET—Central Hotel, large and small bungalow, either whole or separate, all furnished. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2850

DEOLALI.—ROSEDALE at Nasick Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24, Esplanade Road. 1337

TO LET.—AT BORIVLI, a commodious Upper storied BUNGALOW, about 5 minutes' walk from the station. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2612

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE OF SURPLUS AND OVER-SEASON GOODS commences on MONDAY, March 4th, and will continue throughout the month. 2798

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGENTS are required for the S. and T. Corps. Salary Rs. 50 (fifty) per mensem while in India. When sent on Field Service Overseas, they will get Rs. 100 (one hundred) per mensem, plus free rations and field service clothing. They will have to lodge Rs. 500 as security deposit or landed property to that extent will be accepted as security. Personal security is also acceptable.

Ability to read, write and speak English, is essential. They will be required to render their accounts in English.

2. Only those willing to sign agreement bond and to proceed on Field Service Overseas need apply.

3. For further particulars, candidates should apply in their own handwriting to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T., 5th (Mhow) Division, Mhow. 2796

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOKULDASS BALLABHDAS COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., JUBBULPORE.

HAVING regard to enquiries and offers made in response to the advertisement relating to the sale of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill belonging to the G. B. Cotton Manufacturing Company resolved to be wound up voluntarily inviting offers till the 28th February, 1918, the public are hereby further informed that the said offers or any received hereafter or made on the spot will be considered and negotiated till MONDAY, the 4th March 1918, (2 p.m.)

Intending purchasers desiring to make offers and negotiate on the spot are requested to attend at the office of the Liquidators of the said Company at Hanuman Tal, Jubbulpore.

The sale consists of the following:—

NAME OF MACHINERY.

12 gins: 11 Blow Machines.
199 Spinning Machines (Spindles 18406)

WEAVING.
Looms.

32in. to 40in.—115
42in. to 50in.—134.
52in. to 60in.—101.
Above 60in. 12
Newar 1
363
Unserviceable 28
391.

72 OTHER MACHINES.

11 Dobbies; 7 Twill Mothins.
26 Twill: 1 Tape loom.
1 Turkey Towel; 1 Calender
1 Finishing Machine.
1 Finishing Calender.
2 Winding Frames.
1 Pirn Winding.
1 Drum Winding.
2 International Winding.
6 Wraping Frames.
3 Sizing Machines.
3 Sizing vats and boiler.
1 Boiling Pan.
2 Folding Machines.
1 Plating Machine.
1 Hydraulic Cloth Press.

ENGINE.

1 Double tandem compound Condensing 20in. and 32in. by 5ft. Stroke by W. & J Yates and Thom.

BOILER.—2 By Beeley, Lancashire; 30ft. by 7ft. by 125 Press.

1 Babcock and Wilcock tabular; 125 lbs. Press.

STEAM DONKEY.—1 W. Gate.

ECONOMIZER.—1 Greens 80 Pipes.

MECHANIC SHOP.—2 Lathes; 2 Drilling Machines; 1 Planing Machine; 1 Slotting Machine; 1 Wheel cutting Machine; 1 Steam Engine for driving mechanic shop; 1 humidifier Engine and Pumps;

BALING.—1, Cloth Baling Press, Hydraulic with pumps.

BUILDINGS.—Millshed with a floor space of 112593 Sq. Ft. Subsidiary buildings occupying an additional 54024 Sq. Ft.

LAND.—About 12 Acres, near the Madan Mahal Railway Station (G. I. P. Railway).

Preference will be given to the purchasers in the following order:—

(1) The purchasers willing to work the Mills at Jubbulpore N. B.—Concession will be shown to such a purchaser.

(2) Failing the above negotiation and in the event of the Mills being removed from Jubbulpore purchasers willing to take the Mills including the above materials in one lot (Book Value Rs. 835007, exclusive of depreciation Rs. 168754, on machinery).

(3) If the Mills are not purchased as a whole, purchasers of the machinery in one lot estimated at about Rs. 675000.

(4) Failing the purchase of the machinery in one lot purchasers of parts in suitable lots at reasonable prices.

(5) After the disposal of machinery, land, buildings etc., will be sold to purchasers either as a whole or in parcels as considered convenient at reasonable prices. N. B.—Purchasers of the whole in one lot will be shown concession.

All communications to be addressed to:—THE OFFICE ASSISTANT to Liquidators, office G. B. Mills Co. Ltd., Hanoomantal, JUBBULPORE C. P. 2619

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2639

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2640

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following machinery will be sold privately if reasonable offers are quoted and in case private bargains may not be settled the same machinery will be auctioned on the 1st of March, 1918, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Mill at Rughanathpura, Surat.

(1) Compound condensing Engine 12" by 24" by 24" Rope gearing (by Ruston Proctor) 125 I. H. P.
(2) Lancashire Boiler 28' by 7' working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch (by Thomas Belly).
(3) Cornish Boiler 15' by 5' working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch (by Thomas Bally).
(4) Special Husk Burning Furnace.
(5) Chimney 3'-2" dia 60' in length 1" thickness of plate with foundation plate and Bolts.
(6) Portable Engine Double Cylinders 7½" dia 12" stroke 40 I. H. P.
(7) Complete Rice Mill of 15 Tons production of Rice in 10 hours (Hullers, Purlers, Polishers, Elevators and Aspirators, etc.).
(8) Grain Grinding 4 Mills.
(9) Corrugated Iron sheets of different sizes 10, 9, 8 in length about 400 cwts. with holes and gearing shafting pedestals, pulleys, etc.

The Machinery is open for inspection. Address correspondence to

KILABHAI DULABHRAM,
(Post) Katargam via Surat,
(Bombay Presidency).
7th February, 1918. 2733

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

WE, HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of ownership of the steamer "PAROO," we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Paroo," of Bombay, Official No. 108690, of gross tonnage 2,664.73 tons, register tonnage 1,719.23 tons, formerly owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8 St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "IRAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2797

NEW INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., of Ahmedabad, is established with view to utilize Wastes and Scraps of all metals available and manufacturing therefrom saleable and useful articles such as Pipes, Sheets, Bars, Wires, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, &c., &c., under supervision of the following leading Directors:—

Arthur W. Wise, Esquire, J.P., Merchant, Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Esquire, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay, and &c.

Company's Registered Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 is divided into Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each. A holder of 8 Ordinary Shares is entitled to subscribe One Deferred Share.

Apply sharp for Shares to The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., 2033, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, or (Branch) 80, Esplanade Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. 1882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Joseph A. Kay, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
W. H. BRADY,
Managing Director,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1918.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
W. H. BRADY,
Managing Director,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1918.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Joseph A. Kay as an Additional Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
W. H. BRADY,
Managing Director,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1917.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III.—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.
V.—To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th March to 26th March 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay 28th February, 1918. 2843

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th February, 1918, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1917, from which Income-Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 17½ per share free of Income-Tax, and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 159-11-2 per share free of Income-Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday 14th March between 12 noon and 3 p.m. excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 22nd February 1918, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2844

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 110 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, (free of Income-Tax) will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st ultimo.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2832

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., for the Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 275. Private practice allowed. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials immediately to—

HYAM S. ISRAEL,
State Karbhari, Akalkot.

Akalkot, 28th February, 1918. 2836

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Motor cars and carriages on hire on the occasion of the forthcoming wedding ceremony of Princess Indumati Raje Gaekwar of Baroda, will be received by the President Marriage Committee, on or before the 11th proximo 2 p.m. the latest. The approximate requirements are as follows:

Motor cars 10 to 15; Pair horse Landaus 40 to 55; and single horse victorias 50 to 70.

These will be required for about five days.

Intending Contractors shall receive specifications and terms of supply on application to the undersigned.

J. FAHEY.
Buggikhana Kamdar.

Buggikhana Office;
Baroda, 27th February, 1918. 2831

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY. LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared and made payable on and after the 14th March, 1918, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 25th February, 1918.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2835

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—INSPECTORS on Rs. 110—5—135 plus Rs. 25. C. A. None need apply except those holding any one of the undermentioned certificates:—

(a) A certificate that he has passed the L.C.E. Examination of Bombay University or the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, or
(b) A certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Thompson College, Roorkie, Poona College of Science or Madras College of Engineering that he has served a full apprenticeship there and has passed the final examination qualifying him for appointment in the P. W. D. as a Foreman, Mechanic and Upper Subordinate, or
(c) A certificate from the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., given within five years from the time from his applying for the appointment that he has been examined and found to possess the knowledge required to be an Upper Subordinate of the P. W. D.

In addition to the above, he must possess or acquire a sound theoretical knowledge of plumbing. 2842

WANTED CHIEF AGENCY.

WE are willing to undertake on Commission any business for Deccan and at Poona, Chief Agency would do better. Canvassing orders by travelling, if desired. Business experience over 20 years, travelled throughout India. Best credentials and references given.

Particulars can be had from:—

Messrs. TOKEKAR & Co.,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.

Poona, 8th February, 1918. 2559

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNLOADING WAGONS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

OWING to the great shortage of wagons in India, and the very large Military traffic over this Railway, it is as necessary for wagons to be unloaded on Sundays and Holidays as on other days.

On and from 1st March, Sundays and Holidays will not be treated as dies-non, when calculating demurrage.

All consignees are therefore requested regularly to unload their wagons on Sundays and holidays.

J. R. REYNOLDS, Major, I.A.R.O.,
Manager.

21st February, 1918. 2736

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the occupancy right of "KADODIA BET," Jhagadia Taluka of this State, admeasuring about acres 451—15 gunthas, paying an annual assessment of Rs. 3,267-8-0, is to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1918, at 9 a.m., at the Huzur Office, Nandod. Intending purchasers are, therefore, requested to be present at Nandod, on that date. The terms of sale, etc., will be read out to them at the time of the auction.

These Bhatta lands are very rich and grow tobacco and other valuable crops and are annually leased at a high rental.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Huzur Office,
Nandod, 12th February, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Mr. NANU NASSERWANJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property hereinafter described. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the Salsette Taluka, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 6,380 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 91, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Kaikobad Cawasji Shroff, on or towards the East by the Government ground and on or towards the west by a road 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property of the Vendor lately sold to Dr. Fernandeez for the Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society, Ltd.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

POCHA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

2816

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SITABAI, widow of LALA GOVIND and NAGARDAS LALA GOVIND have contracted to sell to our clients SALEMAHOMED SULEMAN, ABDULKARIM SULEMAN and ALIMAHOMED SULEMAN, the property here under described.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort at Kalbadevi Road, in the Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage to be used in common by Meghji Govind and Jattanbai, widow and Lala Govind, on the North by Kolbhatwadi Lane, and on the South by the property of Sorabji Nowroji Moosand which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1796 and Street No. 48-50 Kalbadevi Street.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1918.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JACOB SOLOMON, of Bombay, a Jewish Inhabitant, a Station Master, and a widower ..... Deceased

ELIAS JACOB SOLOMON, of Igutpuri, Jewish Inhabitant, a Guard in H. I. P. Railway, temporarily residing at Bori Bunder, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of February, 1918.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2840

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PEER MAHOMED JAMAL, late of Bombay Dakhni Mahomedan Inhabitant. Proprietor of a Washing Business .....Deceased.

HUSSEIN PEER MAHOMED, of Bombay Dakhni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Queen's Road, Carelwadi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of February, 1918.
MESSRS. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2860

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by our client HAJI MAHOMED HAJI JACKARIAH, of Calcutta, carrying on business in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere in the name of Haji Jackariah Hajee Jan Mahomed & Co. to Haroon Hasum on the 28rd day of March 1914 has been revoked.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Dated, Bombay 28th Feb. 1918. 2785

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the 16th February, 1918, appearing in a previous issue of this paper over the signature of Messrs. Madan, Sons and Company, Proprietors, Squibb's Ague Specific, THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the said Notice omits to specify two important terms which formed part of the Consent Decree, namely, the term whereby Messrs. MADAN, SONS and COMPANY, admitted that our clients, Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw and Nadirshaw K. Polishwalla, partners of the firm of La Laboratorie de Paris, in adopting the device on the cardboard cases previously used by them for packing their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, acted without intent to defraud, and the term whereby it was provided that our clients' undertaking not to use in connection with their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, any device of which any one of the particulars specified in the said Notice formed part, did not extend to the use by our clients of a snake alone, which was the principal figure in our clients' former device and which has consequently been retained by our clients as their exclusive device to distinguish their preparation from Squibb's and other Ague Specific sold in the market, as a result of which our clients' Ague Specific has been and is popularly known by the name of "NAG CHHAP."

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the said Consent Decree does not operate in any way, so as to affect the right to sell the stock of our clients' preparation which was packed and delivered to their various constituents in cardboard cases bearing their original device prior to the 18th day of January, 1918, the date of the Consent Decree, under the liberty expressly reserved to them by the High Court.

PAYNE & Co.,

Attorneys for Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw alias Ruttonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and Nadirshaw Kavasji Polishwalla, partners in the firm of La Laboratoire de Paris and Proprietors of LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC. 2837

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALLIMAHOMED JIVABHAI, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, copper and brass merchant, residing at Ghoghari Mohollaj outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

KADARBHAI ALLIMAHOMED, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant one of the sons of the said deceased a merchant residing at Machhi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of January, 1918.
G. B. PANDYA Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

2839

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr LAXMIDAS CHANDA RAMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Batty land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Ferguson Road, also known as Sun Mill Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 73, 346, 347, and 395, New No. A 3/11967, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 A E/2838 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Ferguson Cross Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Shapurji Rabadi and partly by Municipal land on or towards the North by the property of Haji Abdul Latif Ahmed Chinwalla and on or towards the South by the property of the said Shapurji Rabadi and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2285 (4A) and Street No. 358 c.c.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2833

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SORABJI FARDUNJI MESSMAN, ADARJI FARDUNJI MESSMAN and SHAVAKSHA DADABHOY SHROFF (or Messman), and HORMASJI DADABHOY SHROFF (or Messman), the last two being the administrators of the estate of DADABHOY FARDUNJI SHROFF (or Messman), have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khetwadi 7th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2153, 2154, 2172, New No. 9251, Old Survey Nos. 779, 780 and 797, and New Survey Nos. 5467 and 2/5468, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1985 and Street Nos. 20-22 and bounded on or towards the North formerly by the property of Nanabhai Cursetji Dubash and now by the property of Jehangirji Merwanji Chinoy, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Haji Jacob Jackeria and Kharshedji Khory and now by the property of Pestonji Cooverji Ponat, on or towards the East by the said Khetwadi 7th Lane and on or towards the West formerly by the property of Fatmabai and now by the property of Nowroji Dhanjibhai Golwala.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2841

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 9 NINE DANAS PEARLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situated at the ground floor of Sheth Sarupchand Hukamchand Building, Bhuleshwar Road, opposite Fire Brigade Station, without the Fort.

By the order of Messrs. D. P. Gajjar and Co., and at the account and risk of their artners concerned.

9 DANA PEARLS.

One weighing about 23 chows.
One weighing about 23 chows.
One Sujani weighing about 9 chows.
Two danas weighing about 21 chows
One Sujani weighing about 8 chows.
Three danas weighing about 1¼ chows.
Nine only.

AT 3-30 P.M., (S.T.)

At the account and risk of defaulting purchaser. Abdulalli Mahomedally, Esq.

One nose ring, set with Emerald and Brilliants.

The property of S. Patwardhan Esq. One Ring single diamond about 10 ratis in weight,
One pair Bracelet set with diamonds
The property of mortgager, at the risk of the mortgagee concerned.
One Pearl mala in two rows.
One Pearl Bunch (all Jiwan).
The property of the concerned.
One lot ready made ornaments of up-to-date wear set with brilliants, diamonds, rubbies and emeralds, consisting of:—
A bracelet necklace. Rings assorted Kudas earrings nose ring etc.
Property of Bai Sunderbai.
One set of four gold bangles weighing about tolas.
One pair gold kadas about 4 tolas.
The Danas are on view at the above Auction room.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance the next day before delivery.

TO-MORROW AT 3 o'clock P.M. (S.T.)
IN THE OFFICE ROOMS AT BHULESHWAR WITHOUT THE FORT.
GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF HORSES CARRIAGES, MOTORS, CYCLES, FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, IRON SAFES, HARMONIUM, TYPEWRITER, PIECE GOODS, TOGETHER WITH SOME JEWELLERY ARTICLES, etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 o'clock p.m., (S.T.), B. MANECKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms, situated at the ground floor of Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand's building opposite Fire Brigade Station Bhuleshwar Road without the Fort, where the articles for sale are on view.

Very rich and artistic teak and black wood household and office furniture of the latest style and designs, such as artistic cabinet in four pieces, almirah single and double door cupboard, office desks, chairs, assorted, centre table, iron bedsteads, fireproof iron safe, Rodgers China and Japan Curios, flower vases, stand stationary Partition screens office clocks, and watches cash boxes, cash safes, harmonium etc., etc.

Articles are on view The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BEHIND ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S MARKET, DHOBI TALAO.

On THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of the Fish Market Lane and Adamji Peerbhoy's Market Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 New No. 712 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/8396 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 2836 Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai Nowroji Mody, on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane on or towards the South partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by a Public passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane and on or towards the West partly by property of Maneckji Jamshedji Mistry and partly by the passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane.

Further Particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property realises Rs. 106 by way of monthly rent which has not been increased after the war Marketable title will be guaranteed.

AUCTION SALLE OF 36 CASKS BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd March at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Davabhai Vassonji and on account and at the risk of Seth Maneklal Choonilal Shroff, the Proprietor of the Kapadani Soap Factory.

30 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

On MONDAY the 4th March, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages, and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved especially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

By orders of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Cassum Ali Mahomed Memon (Insolvent) traded as the Great Indian Watch Co:

46 leather straps for watch.

Under instructions fro J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Charles G. Robert:—

Cotton and Woollen suits, socks, shirts, collars, overcoat, mosquito curtain, steel and canvas trunks etc.

By order of the Insturance Office conserved:—

Ex. S.S. "Culna."

5 bales of old coats damaged by fire and water.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 ruber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Jamnadas Bhoja Thacker traded as Jairam Virji:—

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis and 1 horse.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TYPEWRITING MACHINE, BABY SHOES, 5 CASES WHITE SLATE-PENCILS, Etc.

Messrs Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on Saturday the 2nd March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, teak and blackwood office and household furniture including Fancy tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top centre tables, corner cabinets, fancy mahoganized cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, glassdoor cupboards, office writing tables, dumb-waiters, tiled and plain teapoys, easy chairs, flower pot stands, rocking chair, screen, leather lined sofa, phonograph record etc.

By order of an office concerned:—

1 Case Baby shoes, each containing 100 doz.
5 Cases White Slate Pencils, each of 100 boxes.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE BABY SHOES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1918, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned:—

1 Case fancy baby shoes containing 100 doz.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. U. A. Kazranie & Co, at their office No. 57 Bastion Rd., Fort., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Persian Bombay Trading Co.

100 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar of 36 by 1.50 Killos. Ex S. S. "Barjora."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1918.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD
Chowpatti.

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor the Originator and Founder of systamatic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, comprising dining table chairs, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, tea tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, corner cabinets, book cases, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, No. 12 Hammond typewriter, 1 Hornless Gramophone, Elkington's solid silver centre piece, wall clock, English refrigerator, safe with stand, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, hatstands, tiled top teapoys, meatsafes, English stoves, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, 1-2¾ H. P. Douglas motor cycle etc.

The property of Major Lane, I.M.S. of 1st Brahmins and others.

Catalognes are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay 2nd March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE.
GRAND LOTTERY
In aid of the
QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS.
To be drawn on the 1st April, 1918
30,000 Tickets—Re. one each.
390 Cash Prizes.

1st Prize Rs. 4,000— 6 to 15—10 Prizes Rs 100 each.
2nd ,, ,, 2,000—16 to 40—25 Prizes, Rs. 50 each.
3rd ,, ,, 1,000—41 to 90—50 Prizes, Rs. 25 each.
4th ,, ,, 500—91 to 140—50 Prizes, Rs. 10 each.
5th ,, ,, 250—141 to 390—250 Prizes, Rs. 5 each.

For tickets apply to the Honorary Secretary, "Children's Fete, Grand Lottery Premabhai Hall," Ahmedabad. Tickets will be sent on receipt of remittances which should be forwarded by Money Order.

(Sd.) M. L. BROOMFIELD
Vice-President for Ahmedabad.

NEW
ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417
'JUSTICE
OR
BARCELONA MYSTERIES'
LAST INSTALMENT
From Saturday 2nd March
The Concluding Scenes will be Most Astounding,
Prices Half Only
Our Next Serial
"PEG OF THE RING"
42,000 Ft. Long
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, PRIZE MATINEES AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
"THE SAINTLY SINNER"
"THE WAR BRIDEGROOM'
PATHE GAZETTE
TO-MORROW SUNDAY AND DURING THE WEEK
AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M.
GRAND NEW PICTURES
VIOLET MERSEREAN
IN A DUAL ROLE
"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"
A Superb Society Drama, in which a fascinating widow, in seeking vengeance on a gentleman, who had discarded her, accidently ruins an innocent youth. But his fiancee rescues him and the story ends happily for the lovers.
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"
a highly entertaining comic.
THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—"The Contemptibles," Daylight Kinema, France Combats Submarine Menace, Famous Australian Band, Entry of the Allies into Jerusalem, Etc.
Price:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS,

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 26th:

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	Mutilated.
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian..	..	..
,, ,, Imports	..	3,469 ?
Mid. Americans spot Trading Value	..	23.52
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	..	26.88
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	Mar. 31.19 / May 30.87 / July 30.42
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Not received.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	Bales. 2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	400
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	..
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	.. ..	23.59
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis..	.. ..	26.88
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	March 31.20 / May 30.97 / July 30.50
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	March 30.61 / May 29.69

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 26th:

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices:
Feb.	24.16
March	23.86
April	23.85
May	23.44
June	22.27
July	23.10

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices:
Feb.	22.37
Feb.-Mar	22.28
Mar.-April	22.19
April-May	22.07
May-June	21 95
June-July	

Liverpool, Feb. 27th:

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
February	24.12— 4
March	23.84— 2
April	23.67+52
May	23.52+ 5
June	23.39+12
July	23.21+11

Old Contracts

Months:	To-day's prices:
Feb.	22.37
Feb.-Mar.	22.28
Mar.-Apl.	22.19
Apl.-May	22.11
May-June	22 03
June-July	21.95

(27th Opener not received.)

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices:
Feb.	28.90
March	28.85
May	27.85

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
February	28.90 Unchgd.
March	28.90+ 5
May	28.60+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 26th

M.G. Bengal Good	17.03
,, ,, Fully Good	17.40
,, ,, Fine	17.77
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.07
,, ,, Fully Good	19.64
,, ,, Fine	19.41
Broach Good	21.45
,, Fully Good	21.70
,, Fine	21.35
Scinde Good	17.03
,, Fully Good	17.40
,, Fine	17.77

Liverpool, Feb. 27th

M. G. Bengal Good	17.13
,, ,, Fully Good	17.50
,, ,, Fine	17.87
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.77
,, ,, Fully Good	19.14
,, ,, Fine	19.51
Broach Good	21.55
,, Fully Good	21.80
,, Fine	22.05
Scinde Good	17.13
,, Fully Good	17.50
,, Fine	17.87

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 26th

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½%	48½
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan ..	55½
Government Securities 3½%	27.17
Ex. On London at Paris Price ..	

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 26th:

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 26th

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb.	600

COTTONSEED:

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£19-0-0

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Absence of buyers	16/6
Fine White Java 0 & F Calcutta Mar.-Apl. Absence of buyers	19/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondents.)
March 1.

(Our readers will understand that we do not necessarily accept responsibility for the views expressed in these weekly reports.)

Cables from the Home markets are still late in reaching us. Fluctuations have occurred, but the general tone of these markets has been steadier.

Last Friday the quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 640. Yesterday morning business was done at Rs. 672, an advance of Rs. 32. The rise has been due to a natural reaction after the fall caused by the fears of fixed prices, and Good Broach has reached the price it ought to have been, but for these fears. No one who is not intimately acquainted with the cotton trade can understand or appreciate the many sides there are to the question of fixed prices, or the interference with legitimate trade that such prices would cause. The price of cotton is simply a question of supply and demand. The Indian crop is a small one, stocks here and up-country are small, and rates appear high, but as a matter of fact Indian cotton is the cheapest in the world at present. In the face of this those who have sold for forward delivery deserve to be bitten. When Broach cotton comes into the market it will find its value in the price it fetches as ready. It, as is generally believed, the Broach crop is a good one in quality and staple, the demand will exceed the supply.

A fairly large business has been done during the week. The bazar and Japanese export houses have been buyers, and there has been some selling on profit taking, and by mills who previously bought cotton against sales of cloth. All descriptions have more or less participated in the rise. This morning Good Broach was done at Rs. 675. Closing quotations are given below.

Ready cotton has been firm with a fair demand and prices have advanced. Rs. 659 has been paid for Karanja ready, and Rs. 675 80 for Wardhas and Nagpurs. When such prices are paid by *actual consumers*, who can say that forward rates are unduly inflated, or that Broach is too dear.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach		April	682
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ..		March	670
,, ,, Khandesh		,, ...	645
,, ,, Muthia		,, ...	627
,, ,, Bengal		,, ...	625
Fully Good Bengal		,, ...	562
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..		May/June ..	685
,, M G Westerns		,, ..	666

The Market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS 10 P.M.

Broach Good			685
Akola			670
Bengal			564

Market advanced by heavy short covering.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1ST MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	630	620	560	530	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	630	620	560		,,
M.G. Wardha ..		690	670		,,
M. G. Nagpore ..		680	670		,,
M.G. Yeotmal ..		690			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon.. ..		674			,,
M G. Amraoti ..		667			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple ..		660	640		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..		640	615		,,
M.G. Muthia ..		631	600		,,
M G. Broach ..		685	682	676	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 28th *Feb.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandesh	3,913	148,810	183,454
Central India	3,528	37,144	82,583
Barsee and Nuggur ..	1,916	49,304	5[illegible]78
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	623	16,946	26,016
Berar	18 306	178,992	279,386
Central Provinces ..	6,993	38,907	68,089
Total Oomras..	34,379	469,312	705,486
Dhollera	579	26,665	89,134
Broach	Nil	1,651	1,034
Compta and Dharwar ..	911	58,752	22,174
Westerns-Northerns ..	1,020	54,959	12,416
Bengals { N.W.Province	4,366	116,395	250,970
Bengals { Rajputana	Nil	19,440	77,924
Sind, Punjab	6,011	84,857	169,485
Cocanada	Nil	9,743	9,193
Persian	Nil	10	102
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	103	12,635	5,962
American	Nil	Nil	3
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	184
Other sorts	Nil	3,534	6,583
Total ..	47,359	857,853	1,350,650

* These figures do not include the arrivals by sea since 16th November 1917.

EXPORTS OF COTTON BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY.

	Bales.
G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 16th Feb. 1918	21,583
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 16th Feb. 1918.	23,744

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st March 1918, at 5 p.m:

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	630	620	530		Ready & Mar. 18
Sclads-Punjab (M.G.	630	620	560		Ready & Mar. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)		640	615		Ready & Mar. 18
Akola Khamg		680	640		Ready
Karanja (M.G)		668			March 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)		667	647		Ready & Mar. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)		674	654		Ready & Mar. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)		680	660		Ready & Mar. 18
Nagpore		680	670		Ready & Mar. 18
Rampti (M G.)		680	670		Ready & Mar. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		693	687	681	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)		630	600		Ready & Mar. 18
Mathia (M.G.)		..	..		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th February:—

Cotton	2,686 bales
Wheat	7,626 owts
Linseed	4,348 ,,
Rape, Mal & Mustardseed, etc. ..	165 ,,
Gingellyseed	39 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	553 ,,
Castorseed	5,469 ,,
Rice	4,971 ,,
Myrabollams	1,141 ,,
Cottonseed	426 ,,
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	500 ,,
Jowar	2,324 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	201 ,,

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BULLION.

Silver has been quiet but steady throughout the week and a limited business has been done.

Bar Gold was quiet and Sovereigns moved between Rs. 16/8, to Rs. 16/1.

Bar Gold 26-3-6.
Sovereign 16-1-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 99-6.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is unchanged and Banks are asking almost full cover for negotiating all classes of export Bills.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 13-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 297½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
1½warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68 4.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 73.
5 per cent, Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent, Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The week has again been an uneventful and featureless one, transactions being on a considerably restricted scale and mostly confined to "Budlee" operations in view of the impending March settlement. Some fluctuations, however, have marked the course of prices, but the position, on the whole, is a shade steadier on the week.

The efforts of a couple of jobbers to manoeuvre a rise in the value of Simplex's has met with very scant success, any slight inflation being peremptorily curbed by free sales on the part of the Bears.

The market has been conspicuous by an absence of interest or support, and both jobbers and investors have preferred to be mere lookerson, in view of the uncertainties to which we referred so elaborately on foregoing occasions.

The agitation for an additional bonus on Simplex's has ended in a fiasco, and the recommendation of the Directors for Rs. 75 dividend has been confirmed at the meeting of Shareholders on Thursday.

During the week, the dividends of several companies have been announced, and mostly answer the expectations formed. Among them, the group of Mills managed by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons merit special attention. The dividends decided upon are satisfactory in every instance, yielding, as they do, a return of from 13 to 15 per cent. on the present market value. These Mills have now established their reputation for sound and efficient management and the securities ought, we think, to appeal to investors.

The keenly awaited budget is out this afternoon, and as heralded by the spurt in Calcutta Jute shares during the last three days, there has been no fresh impost of any kind. This cheering news is expected to give a fillip to the share market and to invest the market with some vigour and animation; but we doubt if the spurt would be of an enduring character, having special regard to the present position of Cotton in relation to cloth, and would advise investors to proceed rather cautiously.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchanges:—

Standards 2,030, Swadeshi 2,060, Swan 497/8, Simplex 935, Madhaviee 2,450, Kohinoor 1,145, Indore Malwa 365, Finlay 405, Fazulbhoy 890, David 615, Currimbhoy 427/8, Crescent 275, Century 455, Nagpur 2,620, Bombay United 1,055, Katni Ordinary 282/8, Katni Defd 1,580 Tata Ordinary 258/12, Tata Deferred 1,160, Alcocks 1,000, Bombay Burma 1,165, Bombay Tramway 380, Bombay Steam 305, and Tata Hydro 1,220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.:—

Standards 2,045, Swadeshi 2,062/8, Swan 500, Simplex 940, Madhaviee 2,452/8, Kohinoor 1,145, Indore Malwa 367/8, Finlay 407/8, Fazulbhoy 905, David 615, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 275, Century 457/8, Nagpur 2,622/8, Bombay United 1,040, Katni Ordinary 285, Deferreds 1,550, Tata Ordinary 260, Tata Deferreds 1,160, Alcocks 1,000, Bombay Burma 1,175, Bombay Tramway 392/8, Bombay Steam 305, and Tata Hydro 1,220.

FINANCE.

Money continues plentiful on the market and Banks are taking short deposits from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent.

The sale of Treasury Bills is progressing favourably and the total now amounts to about Rs. 36-50 Crores.

The Budget is out now and it is a matter of gratification especially to the commercial community that there is to be no further taxation. This will no doubt give a fresh impetus to the various markets which so keenly awaited the utterance of Sir William Meyer; and or a time at least there would be animation all round. The apprehension entertained in various quarters about additional taxation in one form or another are now dissipated and for this no small credit is due to our worthy and far-sighted Finance Minister Sir William Meyer who has steered the ship of Finances through storms and hurricanes so smoothly and thereby earned the gratitude of the masses.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent, Apr. 5,	1917
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20,	1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 28,	1914
Russia	6	per cent. July 28,	1914
Italy	5	per cent, June 1,	1916
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1,	1915
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20,	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10,	1915
Sweden	5½	per cent. Jan. 5,	1915
Spain	4½	per cent. Oct. 28,	1914
India { Bombay	6	per cent. Dec. 6,	1917
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	7	per cent. Jan 17,	1918
India { Madras	6	per cent. Sept. 4,	1917

PIECE-GOODS.

March 1.

It is difficult to point to any new feature in the Cloth Market during the past week the condition being much the same as at the date of our last report. Values are practically unaltered on the week. There are hopes of an improvement in the demand after the "Holi" holidays as the season for White goods will then commence. Sellers have therefore remained firm. Some small lots of 28 inches Standard Nainsooks have changed hands, the purchases having been made to replenish stocks. Outside demand has not been visible. Brokers are evidently having a dull time and are longing for an opportunity. Consumers, however, cannot afford to purchase at present high limits, but on what level of prices they may ultimately be induced or compelled to face replenishments of their diminishing supplies is left to be seen. It is gratifying to note that no new taxation has been proposed to be levied on cloth for import or export in the new Budget.

The Manchester Market has remained in a strong position, and makers as well as shippers have not been in the mood to entertain fresh business. Owing to the lack of shipping facilities stocks of manufacturers are accumulating on the other side. The locking up of capital as well as the loss in interest does not encourage free business. Several other difficulties have also been experienced by those in the trade. The position at present is quite abnormal and is not governed by ordinary pre-war conditions. Importing firms can hardly do any fresh business for forward delivery at the present high quotations, as the offers given by dealers are far too low. Goods that were bought on own account by a few firms some months back have arrived, and have been sold off in the bazaar. But these goods have not been replaced in Manchester as the firms are chary to take further risks, the future outlook being so uncertain.

GREYS.

There has hardly been any change in the position of Grey Goods. Small lots have moved off to Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, and Karachi, especially of Grey Shirtings and Jaconets. 39 inches Standard Bed End Shirtings continue to be in demand and the price has fluctuated within narrow limits. Heavy qualities of Shirtings have been scarce and fetch very good value. Grey Drills have shown a better tone and Jaconets have remained steady.

Japanese Cloths have moved off in small lots to the consuming markets and rupee rates have remained firm and steady.

Local Mill Cloths rule quiet and the demand is not encouraging. Some weak holders are still noticeable in the bazaar who are willing to sacrifice their holdings to get rid of them. But on the other hand the Mills are firm and have declined to accept the offers made by some dealers, though the limits were the same as last sales.

WHITES.

A slightly better tone has prevailed in White Goods. Some transactions have resulted in "88 to 8888" Nainsooks at higher rates, and other similar cloths have advanced by an anna per piece in sympathy. Some better enquiry has been noticeable in 34 inches superior class of Nainsooks. In White Mulls the position has remained unchanged. There has been no enquiry from Madras. There has been some retail demand for White Shirtings, prices of which have been steady.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to give railway facilities for the transportation of cotton piece-goods from Calcutta to up-country stations in order to relieve the situation caused by the accumulation of stocks at the former centre, and shortage of supplies elsewhere.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a	p
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Farl No. 2000 ..	39	37½/8	15	6	0
,, ,, 100000	45	37½/8	17	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48	38		---	
Bates' No. 12838 ..	41	37½/8		---	
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.5	39	38½	18	0	0
,, "B.B.B." ..	38	38½	22	8	0
Grey Jaconets.—					
Ralli's No 18 ..	45	22	8	15	0
Grey Drills—					
Peppereil "Dragon" ..	29	40	24	2	0
Ralli's Musjid, No. 425	26	36	16	8	0
WhiteShirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	25	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000 ..	36	40	27	12	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9080	27	18	4	5	0
,, No. 1909 ..	27	18	3	7	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38	22	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	28	18	4	12	0
,, ,, 50000..	34	18	6	6	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38	22		---	
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520 ..	26	18	4	0	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41	18	8	4	0
,, ,, 60 ..	46	18	9	12	0
,, ,, 600 ..	51	18	11	4	0
,, ,, 6000 ..	56	18	12	8	0
,, ,, 884 ..	53	20	9	3	0
,, ,, 818 ..	39	20	8	11	0
Ritchie's No. 975 ..	50	18	7	12	0
,, ,, 615 ..	50	18	7	12	0
,, ,, 66000..	40	18	8	0	0
,, ,, 1260 ..	27	18	5	12	0
Greaves' No. 5060 ..	27	18	3	8	0
Graham's No. 142 ..	34	19	8	8	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins.	Yds:	Rs	a	p
No. 55000 ..	44	×38	16	14	0
No. 100 ..	..	..	19	8	0
No. 200 ..	..	..	19	4	0
No. 2005 ..	..	..	17	6	0
No. 220 ..	..	..	17	8	0
Nos. 2200/2300 ..	..	..		---	
No. 7200 ..	..	..	17	4	0
No. 3000 ..	38	×38	15	8	0
No. 666 ..	..	..	14	8	0
No. 181 ..	33	×38	16	4	0
No. 191 ..	38	×38	17	4	0
GREY SHEETINGS—					
9 Dragons ..	39	×36	13	6	0
"C" Quality ..	36	×36	13	0	0
"Boodh Dev." ..	36	×36	9	8	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Elephant ..	39	×40	12	6	0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has not shown much change, and the position remains firm. Retail sales have been effected by dealers at fair profits. Stocks of well-known spinnings are light and command good values. Merchants expect a further improvement shortly, as fresh shipments are expected to be on a very small scale. Lancashire spinners are not inclined to book further business for distant shipment. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarn, Best quality, per lb., Rs. 2-1-0.
30s. Yarn, Ordinary, per lb., Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Yarn, Best quality, per lb., Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Yarn, Ordinary, per lb., Rs. 2-3-6.

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been some excitement in the market, owing to speculation on a large scale being carried on by some big dealers. 10s. spinnings have attracted much attention and an advance of two annas per lb. has been established. Transactions have resulted at 15½ annas per lb. for March/July deliveries.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

(From our Correspondent.)

March 2.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with large arrivals and prices for ready sugar has been reduced by 4 annas per cent. all round. The s. s. Otara Marp and Baikal have arrived from Java with 65,000 bags of sugar. The s. s. Sommen has brought 42,000 bags of Mauritius Sugar. The Java White Sugar imported from Singapore has been sold from Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 ex-godown, while that from Java at Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs 16-14-0 as there is good enquiry from Persian Gulf and Suez. Dealers are still raising disputes for late shipment with firms and we expect that same will be settled soon as the Importers are ready to prove that the sugar was late on account of Force Majeure. There is a heavy drop in the price of Brown Java as one of the Importers has sold ex Baikal at 15s. 4d. F.B.H. The Calcutta and Karachi markets are quiet, but steady without any change. The Java market is reported very quiet with many sellers at lower rates. The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 16-8-0 equal to 21s. F.B.H., Stocks 50,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 13-8-0 equal to 15s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 40,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 16-0-0 equal to 20s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 3,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 16-8-0 equal to 21s. F.B.H., Stocks 8,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 18-0-0, Stocks 100,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 Stocks 13,000 bags.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs:	8	11	0	per case
W. Rose ..	..150°		8	11	0	,,
Chester ..	.. 76	Abel ,,	8	6	0	,,
Devoe's ..	.. 76	,, ,,	8	6	0	,,
Monkey ..	..125°	,,	8	0	0	,,
Tiger ..	..125°	,,	8	0	0	,,
White Camelia tins	..125°	,,	7	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant tins	..125°	,,	7	6	0	,,
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	5	10	0	per 8Imp Gns.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 1st.

	Rs
Cash Certificates ..	1,387-4
Total up-to-date ..	26,30,231-4

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Mary Price or Momoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols..	5	0	0
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Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter 4 vols	3	0	0
Faust (A Romance) 2 vols	1	8	0
Soldier's Wife ,, 2 ,, ...	1	4	0
Seamstress, complete	1	0	0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols	1	0	0
Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 vols	10	0	0
Mysteries of London 13 vols.. ..	7	0	0
Agnes or Beauty and Pleasure 9 vols.	5	0	0
Mary Stuart 2 vols	1	4	0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols ..	2	4	0
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3	Bronze Statues in 4 Vols. ..	3	0
4	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 Vols.	6	0
5	Soldier's Wife in 2 Vols.	1	4
6	Seamstress—complete	1	0
7	Mary Stuart in 2 Vols.	1	4
8	Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 Vols.	5	0
9	Faust in 2 Vols	1	8
10	Canonbury House in 3 Vols.	2	4
11	May Middleton in 2 Vols. ..	1	8
12	Loves of the Harem in 4 Vols.	3	0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Eleventh Extra Meeting: First Race starts at 3-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 3.

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

South Indian Club, annual gathering, Hirabagh, 4-30 p.m.

The fifty-fourth annual general meeting, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 11-30 a.m., the Very Revd. A. Gyr, S.J., presiding.

MONDAY, March 4.

Exemption Tribunal sitting, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.

Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE QUADROS:—February 28th, at Byculla, Olive dearly beloved wife of Dr. J. Ignattius de Quadros.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bowner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly., Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell., Band Master, commencing at 2-15 p.m. to-day.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. V. C. Kelkar will deliver his second lecture on Bhagwat Gita," to-morrow at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), in the Ram Mohan Ashram (Prarthana Samaj).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott from 6 o S p.m., (S.T.)

P. P. STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union Mr. Syud Hossain, will deliver an address on "The Individual as a National Unit" in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar to-day at 6 p.m., when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

SOCIAB SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. M. P. Sabnis will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Duty" tomorrow, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in Tardeo Petit's New Compound.

CHARITY SERMON

To-morrow, at 9-30 a.m. at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Rev. Fr. Goodier, S. J., will preach a Charity Sermon in aid of the Salvacao Conference of the Society of St. Vincent do Paul, Dadar.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A condolence meeting of the Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, under the presidency of Sir Narayenrao Chandaverker, to express the Brotherhood's deep sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class conducted by Mr. Jacob I. Aptekar, will be held to-day, at 7-40 p.m. (S. T.) in the Brotherhood's premises at 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. To-morrow, Mr. David Rahamim will deliver a lecture on "Courtesy."

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics will, as usual, meet under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.)) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole.

S. S. LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Temperance Club a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. Ramchandrarao V. Vandekar on "Saint Tukaram" to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Club in Dongre's Building, New Foras Road, Bombay.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Parel Branch, musicians from the the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will give a musical concert to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the garden of the Branch at 91 B. Parel Road, Chinchpokly. The concert is open to the public.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

...nch Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ...eep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first ... any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be ...ored. Those who use them recommend them, hence their ...ale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- ...

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The picture-goers in Bombay will have another opportunity of witnessing on the screen the visualisation of that great dramatic success of the Indian stage "Satyawadi Raja Harishchandra" which the management of the New Alexandra are showing again from this evening by special request. When this picture was shown last in September, the theatre was nightly crowded to its utmost capacity and still many had not had the opportunity to see the same. This unique film version of the well-known story of Harishchandra, the great Hindu king, is a purely Indian rendering of it in every respect. Played by well known Indian actors and actresses of repute, produced by the well known Elphinstone Bioscope Co., of Calcutta, it is well worth seeing. Calcutta and Bombay's star actress, Miss Savaris, takes the leading role as Taramati the wife of King Harishchandra, the heroine of the play, whereas late Mr. Baliwalla's Company's well known actor, Mr. Homi Tantra, takes the role of King Harishchandra. The photography all throughout is very good and compares very favourably with European productions. In order to appeal to all classes of people alike, the film production is based on the late Mr. Baliwalla's stage version, which was played to crowded houses for 500 successive nights, a verifable record in India.

IMPERIAL.

Baby Marie Osbourne, the youngest leading lady of the screen and the favourite of every screen lover is featured in the drama "Tears and Smiles" at the Imperial this week. It is a typical Baby Marie film full of delightful situations and a cleverly worked out story. Baby Marie's adventures with the little black boy are very amusing and the film is on the whole one of her best. The second part of the History of the War is also shown and portrays some further vivid scenes of what happened early in 1914. There is also Pathe's Gazette and on excellent comedy by Wiffles on the programme.

WEST END.

The West End Cinema are commencing their new serial, "Judex"—a 21-reel dramatic romance of Justice, Vangeance and Love. "Judex" is a Gaumont photo novel, in 10 chapters, in which the necessary dramatic interest is supplied by the theme of vengeance, and its romantic value is sustained by a pathetic under current of love. The leading characters are played by eminent Stars, whose charm and personality capture the public. Technically the photography leaves little to the desired; the scenes and settings have been specially designed to give unqualified pleasure. Justice, as represented by "Judex" is the Keynote of the whole piece, and working alternately as it does, through the author's schemes of Love and Revenge, the story creates profound sympathy in the hearts of the spectators. It is a splendid film well worth a visit.

ELDORADO.

The first three chapters of the interesting serial, "The Great Secret," which is being shown at the above Cinema, were watched last week with great interest. The second instalment, consisting of three more chapters, commences from to-night. What strikes one particularly about this serial is its realism. It is true to life, and therein lies its strength. There are none of those impossible situations which tire the spectator, and the picture is highly exciting simply because it records great events in the lives of people whom we feel we know.

The story deals with the machinations of a band of clever New York criminals called "The Secret Seven," whose leader is styled "The Great Master." He is a criminal de luxe. He rides in his limousine, belongs to clubs, mingles with people of prominence. He goes Arsene Lupin one better. He does not resort to crime or robbery himself, but has others to do the work. The doings of this mysterious personage will be watched with interest.

NEW ALHAMBRA.

"Justice or Barcelona Mysteries" has been proved most undoubtedly to be the best serial of the day, and its last intalment will be found to be full of thrilling events. The New Alhambra Cinema which has ventured to put this super serial at enormous expense should be really congratulated upon its enterprise. It is a Spanish love story full of tragic situations and those who have not seen the previous episodes could be very safely recommended to see this last instalment.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The new programme which the cinema management of this popular playhouse are announcing for the week commencing from to-morrow (Sunday) contains, in addition to the usual Pathe Budget of the latest War and other topical items, a superb three-real society drama, whose scenes are laid in England, France, and America. The drama is entitled "Susan's Gentleman" and the plot hinges upon the vengeance which Ora Tourette, a fascinating widow, seeks to take upon Sir Bevis Neville, with whom she has had lately an "Affair," but whose affections she finds are now bestowed upon another. There is in addition to this fine drama, a highly entertaining comic film, "To be or not to be Remarried," figuring the ever popular trio, Lee Moran, Eddie Lyons and Molly Malene.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

After a successful season at Mastan Tank this popular Circus will shift next week to a more centrally situated site on Lamington Road just behind the Eldorado Cinema. The opening show on this new site will be on Wednesday the 6th instant. In the meanwhile, at Mastan Tank two more matinees and night shows will be given to-night and to-morrow.

AMOL FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Amol (Northern Persia) Fire Relief Fund at the Persian Imperial Consulate, Bombay are acknowledged by Persian Consul:—

Previously aiknowledged	Rs.	3,940
Capt. Jamshed Nosherwan Choksy, I.M.S., ...	Rs.	100
	Rs.	4,040

The above list is now closed.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, at 6 p.m. at the Improvement Trust Office, when a discussion will be held on the Government order made on the representation of the Association for state aid for Co-operative Housing Societies.

The discussion held at the last meeting of the Association on the "Limitation of House Rents," which has now been printed as Leaflet No. 20 is proposed to be forwarded to Government for necessary action, and a resolution to that effect will be moved at the above meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Mr. F. W. Holden, a manufacturer's agent and broker, charged Mahomedali Tyebali Haveliwala with cheating. Mr. R. B. Velani appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Pirojshah Dubash defended the accused.

The evidence was that the accused who was the complainant's salesman, obtained an indent of Mahomed E. H. Siamwala, on which the complainant ordered penknives from Japan in January 1917, and the accused demanded payment from Siamwala, who said he would pay for the goods at his convenience and take delivery, as he had not sufficient money just then. The accused in the meantime represented to the complainant that Siamwala was a man of no means and that he himself would have to pay for the goods out of his own pocket. The accused then paid to the complainant Rs. 59 on or about January 26. The latter, however, had drawn "Hundi" on Siamwala in favour of the National Bank of India, but as the Bank had received the money from the complainant himself it returned the first and second of exchange to the drawer Siamwala. Siamwala took deliveries of the penknives which, however he returned to the complainant as he found they were not satisfactory. The complainant wrote to his constituents in Japan to say that the customer had rejected the goods. The merchant in Japan thereupon authorised the complainant to return to the customer his money. Union this, the accused again represented to the complainant that he himself had paid the money on behalf of Siamwala and induced him to draw a cheque in his favour for the money. On the 16th March the complainant paid the accused Rs. 53 4-6 in cash and drew a cheque for Rs. 53 4-6 in his favour on the National Bank, and made an entry in his book that the money was returned as per Siamwala's order which was regarded as cancelled. Thereupon Siamwala made a claim upon the complainant for the refund of his money. The complainant said the money had already been paid to the accused. Siamwala then filed a suit against the complainant for his money and obtained a decree for Rs. 61 and costs. The complainant then prosecuted the accused for cheating him in respect of Rs. 59.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused said he had paid the money to the complainant and got it back from him, and that he had made payment to the complainant on behalf of Siamwala at the lather's request.

Siamwala said that two or three days after the accused (as the complainant's salesman) made the demand for money for the goods he paid the accused.

The Magistrate said he had no reason to disbelieve Siamwala's evidence, and held that when the accused obtained Rs. 59 from the complainant he deceived him into the belief that he having paid for the goods out of his own pocket and not having received any money from Siamwala he was entitled to the refund, and that he did this with intent to cause wrongful gain to himself and wrongful loss to Siamwala. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 59 were ordered to be paid to Mr. Holden as compensation.

The late Mr. Khimji Dayal, a leading Cotton "Jaithwala" and proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co., who died in Bombay on Thursday.

A FATAL FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Laxmibai alias Lilbai, a Hindu woman, aged 25, the daughter of Mr. L. H. Meisheri.

Mr. Meisheri said the deceased was insane but did not appear depressed. He was roused by his sister about 1 a.m., and went to the deceased's room. Not finding her there he looked through a window and found the deceased lying in the "gulli." She was treated at home but died on Thursday. there was a sill to the window and a bar. Accidental fall was practically impossible. He did not suspect foul play. He did not think the deceased committed suicide. He did not think she knew what she was doing.

Some more witnesses wire heard, and the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries received by a fall from a third storey window. The jury added that there was no evidence to show whether the fall was suicidal but there was no suspicion of foul play.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to give expression to the Saraswat philanthropist of Rajkot, the late Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar-at-Law. All members of the Saraswat community with their friends are invited to be present. Mr. A. S. Dalvi will preside.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Free Matric Class will be held to-morrow at 8 a.m. at Hira Bang when Prof. U. N. Naik will expound "Winter Walk at Noon." Dr. Narayen Vinayek Savarkar will deliver a public lecture the same day at 9-15 a.m., at the same place on "Durgadhar" and Mr. Shripad Keshow Naique will deliver a public lecture at 5 p.m., on "Edication of the Blind" at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj.

SYDENEAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

An informal meeting of the Graduates of the Sydenham College will be held in the Sydenhm College on Thursday 7th March at 6-30 p.m. for the purpose of considering the scheme of forming the Sydenham College Graduates' Association. Principal Percy Anstey will preside.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GIRL MURDERED FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton)

SHAHAJI SADASHIV v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, Sessions Judge of Dhulia. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I. P. Code and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Shahaji and the deceased Rakhmi aged ten, daughter of one Shivram were residing at Betawad in the Khandesh District. On the 25th June, 1917, the deceased Rakhmi ate at home at noon and went out to play. She failed to return and was never more seen by the parents. By sunset a search was made in and around the village and also in the wells. Information was given to the Police, who found out that the deceased was seen last playing at the house of the accused. The accused's house was searched and Rakhmi's corpse was found in an earthen jar, head down, and the boarder of a *dhoti* tightly knotted round her neck. Ornaments approximating in value of seventy-five rupees were missing from her person. The *post mortem* examination showed that the death was due to strangulation. The accused was arrested in Hyderabad territory on the 15th July. The case for the prosecution was that it was the accused who strangled Rakhmi and removed her ornaments.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The accused denied all knowledge of the murder or as to how the body came into his house strangled with the border of the *dhoti* which he admitted as his. He explained the disposing of the ornaments by stating that the police patel Maruti gave them to him to sell for him as ornaments of Maruti's daughter. The accused was away from his house working in the field.

The argument for the Crown was that though the evidence was circumstantial it proved the guilt of the accused.

The Sessions Judge observed that the murder must have been committed for the sake of ornaments. The murder and robbery of ornaments were hurried and flurried and not leisurely. Upon the best analysis and consideration he could give the case, he arrived at the conclusion that the accused's explanation and version were not only uncorroborated by any evidence but they were opposed to certain evidence. The story of the accused was deliberate and artfully made up. The evidence, circumstantial as it usually was in cases of this character was also not less but more strong than usual. In the absence of extenuating circumstances and in view of the prevalence of jar cases of offence in the district and the country, the plain duty of this court appeared to be to give effect to the law. He sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. Y. Abhyanker appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A. ATTORNEYS.

294-16—Malvi M R & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, 15-1-18.

129-12—Kanga & Sayani, Chaganlal Ambaram v. Tribhowan Ratunchand, 18-2-18.

1351-16—Patell & Ezekiel, Janmahomed Usman v. Rehwabai widow & ors, Mulji & Tha., 26-2-18.

748-17—Raghavaya N & Co., Peruri Venkata Rajagopalam Son of Peruri Suryanarayana v. Peruri Vishuranatham & ors, J. Order, 12-11-17.

276-17—Matubhai J & M, Girdharlal Bhagwandas v. Daudigalu Kishavalu & anr, Purnanand & Co., 22-2-18.

63-17—Merwanji K & Co., Gokuldas Kanayalal v. Bhaktavarmal Jagatia & ors, Mulji & Tha, 25-2-18.

T & I J 16-17—Khambatta & Co., Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry v. Jaiji Darasha Cooper, Unwalla P & Papa, 25-2-18. ...

1056-17—Malvi M R & Co., Biharilal Jotram & ors v. Kasiram Son of Bhagwandas, Crawford B & Co., 26-2-18.

1037-17—Kanga & Sayani, Ramgopal Madhanprasad a firm v. Fateshanker Chandrashanker, Madhowji K & Ch, 26-2-18.

865-17—Bhai K & Gir, Ramchandra Mancharam a firm v. Ramkaran Jagannath a firm, N C Dalal, 26-2-18.

1211-17—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Birdhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co., 26-2-18.

LIST B. COUNSEL.

O S 6-18—Bhai K & Gir, Haridas Jivandas v. Meghji Valji & ors, Bhimji & Co., To speak to the minutes of Decretal order of Reference to Commissioner.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Haridas Nunabhai & anr, Payne & Co., J Order, 25-1-18.

678-17 and 688-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Manchersha & N, 13-2-18.

1187-17—Motichand & D, Hooseinbhai Mahomedbhai v. Jethabai Ratansi & ors, Mehta D & Lalji 21-2-18.

1059-16—Payne & Co., Gangadhar Keshowram v. Gopaldas Gordhandas, Matubhai J & M, 26-2-18.

1187-17—Motichand & D. Hooseinbhai Mahomedbhai v. Jethabhai Ratansi & ors, Jamsetji R & D, 26-2-18.

M J 80-18—Dastur & Co., A F Martin v. Bibjana De Silva Martin & anr, Amin & Desai, 26-2-18.

953-15—Payne & Co., Jinabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Patell & Ezekiel, Mans H M & Co., 26-2-18.

O S 249-18—Soonderdas & Co., Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia & anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, 21-2-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE (IN COURT).

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

LATE SETH ASSANMAL PUNJABI.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

Seth Issardas Assanmal Punjabi one of wealthiest merchants in Karachi and head piece-goods broker of Ralli Brothers, died this morning, after a brief illness of three days. He was connected with many local charities and was to give to-morrow one lakh rupees to the newly formed Karachi Health Association. The property of the deceased moveable and immoveable is said to be worth about fifty lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

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"Chronicle" Short Story:

"THE VEILED NAME."

By

GUY THORNE.

"BUDDHIST LITERATURE IN SANSKRIT."

By

G. K. N.

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(Special.)

FASHIONS OF THE DAY, etc.

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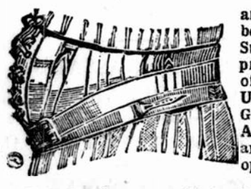

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"THE COTTON DANGER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to reply to "A Member of the Cotton Trade" and the Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association who have chosen to reply to some of the contentions raised in your very able leader of Thursday last? You have very aptly suggested that this "member of the Cotton Trade" should appear not in disguise but should disclose his real identity. He asserts that the high price is simply due to the demand being in excess of supply. Your leader referred to has anticipated and very ably answered this point. The crop of Broach cotton, as can be easily gathered from the crop reports, is not anything below the average requirements of our Mills and Japan. He asserts, *inter alia*, that there are free buyers of actual cotton up-country for shipping purposes, but that is, as you point out, the real grievance, viz., that the actual buyers and shippers have to suffer by these monstrous prices as they must buy cotton somehow. The fact, therefore, that somebody actually buys this cotton at these prices does not in the least affect the conclusion that the prices are fictitious. Again your contributor puts the question that, if your contention is correct, that the price is unduly inflated by speculation, to whom will these Marwadi merchants be able to sell their actual cotton? Again he is assuming that which he has to prove viz., whether they will or whether they ever intend to take delivery of 4.00,000 of bales which they have purchased. As you have already pointed out the actual crop of Broach cotton will not exceed 3.00,000 and before the 25th of April next viz., the settlement day, not more than one lakh bales can come to Bombay. This is well-known to these Marwadi "bulls". Their only object therefore is to inflate the prices, take delivery of as many bales as are offered to them, and to settle the rest of their purchases at the room rate.

The assertion of your correspondent viz., that Japan firms here are merchants and not speculators gives one furiously to think, where he has obtained his experience of the cotton trade. I will only quote one out of many instances which is quite fresh in one's memory. About a day or two before the Akola and Bengal settlements were due a very leading Japan firm of cotton dealers in Bombay covered their purchases of Akola and Bengal to the tune of no less than 10,000 bales. I can easily multiply instances but those who know something of the trade do not require illustrations

Only yesterday Messrs. Prier de Saene, a leading firm of cotton merchants in Bombay, say in their daily report "There is at present very little actual Trade enquiry for contracts, but bullish enthusiasm amongst speculators has been the chief cause of this week's advance." What has your contributor to say to this?

I now come to the contribution of the Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. He asserts that the market rate viz., Rs. 450 was fixed by the Bazaar in opposition to the views held by the Directors of the Association. I find that the meeting of merchants, muccadams and brokers which fixed this rate was presided over by Mr. T. D. Moore, the chairman of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Another point is, if this rate was fixed in opposition to the Bombay cotton Trade Association, what prevented the Association or its quotation committee from fixing any other rates they chose? On the contrary we find that the room rates subsequent to this date have more or less followed in the wake of the rate fixed by this meeting.

As regards the relative prices of yarn and cloth, I have one thing to add. The price of cloth at present is from Re. 1-7 to Re. 1-9 per lb. Against this the price of 24s. yarn is Re. 1-8 per lb., What will now happen is that the Mills in Bombay will find it more profitable to spin yarn and stop weaving cloth. This would mean less production of cloth and its immediate effect, therefore, would be a further increase in the price of cloth.

In conclusion I give below verbatim the regulations framed by the Liverpool Cotton Association so far as June, 1917, for the regulations of trading in Liverpool cotton futures. I am sure the authorities are very well aware of these regulations. My only surprise is why they have not already adopted these regulations. If this is not the time to do so I do not see when that time will come

Liverpool Cotton Association Limited.
Cotton Exchange Buildings,
Liverpool, 28th June, 1917.

Regulations for trading in the Liverpool Cotton Futures Market.

1. Trading in future to be confined to:—
   (a) Buying by spinners in the United Kingdom to cover sales of yarn and buying of importers against sales of actual cotton to spinner in the United Kingdom.
   (b) Selling of hedges by importers and spinners against purchases of actual cotton, for shipment to, or in the United Kingdom.
   (c) Liquidation of open contracts. As regards open contracts no transfer of these to any other position can be made except in the case of hedges by importers against actual cotton shipped to the United kingdom and in case of purchase by spinners in the United Kingdom against sales of yarn.

Note:—From the above it will be seen that no straddles or speculative business can be transacted by or for Members or on account of clients.

2. Prices of Futures to be advanced or reduced from time to time by a Committee, who will use as their basis the prices prevailing in the Southern States of America for American Futures and in Alexandria for Egyptian Futures. The Committee, however, to have discretion to fix lower prices than would be indicated by this basis.

The differences between all months to remain as fixed on Wednesday, 20th June.

No tenders will be allowed until further notice.

Yours, etc.

"ANOTHER OF THE COTTON TRADE."

Bombay March 1st.

JAPANESE AND THE MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the editorial note under my letter to you of 28th February referring me to the article under "Notes of the Day," I would point out that you are again mis-stating facts and drawing erroneous conclusions from them.

You state that the price of Fine Broach in Japan is 82 yens which you state is equivalent to Rs. 685. The actual price in Japan at which there are buyers was yesterday 90 yens which is equal to over Rs. 690.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE COTTON TRADE.

March, 1st.

[We doubt very much whether there are buyers in Japan at any price. Our information, however, based on authentic cable news from Kobe, is that the price of Broach Cotton there on Feb. 28 was 82 yen, which works out approximately at the price quoted by us, yesterday. We should be glad to be supplied with evidence of a *pucca* transaction at the rate mentioned by the writer of the above.—Editor, "B.C."]

AMERICAN RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Member of the Cotton Trade" says "The rates of Indian cotton are relatively much cheaper than Americans even allowing for the difference in quality." Is it correct?

American middling June-July is 21.95 and Broach June-July is 21.95 in Liverpool. Is there so great a difference as your correspondent states? Is crop so short from April to July compared to last year?

	This year	Last year.
Sindh American.	1,05,000	50,000
Broach	4,00,000	3,90.000
Kumtha Dharwar.	3,20,000	2,69,000
Westerns & Northerns.	3,14,000	2,34,000
Coconada.	50.00	43.000
Tinnevelly	1,21,000	1,08,000
Kambodia	1,80.000	1,57,000
Komila	18,000	20.000
Burma	45.000	40.000
Other sorts.	10,000	15,000

Yours, etc.,
"R. B."

Bombay, March 1st.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

FUTURE OF PAREL MATERNITY HOME.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, President, Lady Willingdon Scheme, has addressed the following letter dated 5th February, 1918, to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"The Lady Willingdon Scheme, as you are aware, has now been working for four years and done excellent work.

"It has provided and equipped three Meternity Homes, one at Colaba, one at Parel, and one at Bellasis Road, the latter having been since taken over by the Municipality. It will be seen from the reports of the working of the scheme, copies of which have been forwarded to you that these Homes are always full and more such Homes are urgently required.

"Proposals in connection with the offer of Rs. 5 lakhs about which I wrote to your predecessor in office on the 5th May, 1918, are still under the consideration of your Committee. Meanwhile I am very anxious to extend the sphere of our labour and am writing to ask the Corporation to take over the Parel Home, which has now been working for two years as they did in the case of the Bellasis Road Home.

"The annual cost of maintaining the Home is Rs. 9,424 and it has accommodation for 14 beds and has admitted and treated 317 women during 1917.

P.S.—"The Parel Home was opened by me on my birthday March 24th, 1916, and if the Corporation would take the Home over on the same date (two years after) in 1918, it would indeed be well."

In connection with this letter the Municipal Commissioner has made the following observations:—

"The present cost of maintaining the Home including the cost of milk distribution is about Rs. 12,000 a year, and an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,416 would be required to bring the pay of the staff on the same scale as at the Bellasis Road Home. The Home at Parel is thoroughly established, and is doing good work, and I strongly recommend that it should be taken over and managed as a Municipal Home. If this is agreed to, an application will be made through the Standing Committee for an additional grant of Rs. 13,416 to meet the cost of the Home during 1918-19."

CHOWPATTY LEVEL CROSSING.

The March agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains the following notice of motion from Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, seconded by Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoojee Kalewar:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great inconvenience caused to the public and great hardship caused to women and children frequenting Chowpatty sea-shore owing to the very narow wicket gates at the Chowpatty level crossing and he be requested to represent to the Railway authorities the desirability of providing a foot bridge at the crossing and if that is not practicable during the war time, at least to have another set of wickets provided at the crossing at an early date."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

Jute mills shares monopolised the attention of the market to-day and some sensational rises were reported when the budget was announced. Clives advanced to Rs. 256/8. Unions were done at Rs. 710 Kamarhatty found buyers upto Rs. 629 and the advance was fairly general in all jute mill shares. The market continued animated throughout the day and closed very steady. In coal shares there was next to nothing doing and industrials were also practically neglected. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Albion ord 950, Anglo India ord 285, 290, 275, 280, 278; Alliance ord 365 to 375, 355, 365; Barnagore ord 195, 200; Belvedere ord 760, 764; Budge Budge ord 555, 570, 565, 580; Caledonian ord 325; Clive ord 241, 237, 254, 248, 251/8, 256/8; Delta ord 610, 614; Fort Gloster ord 705, Fort William ord 310 to 337, 325, 324, 336, 340, 335; Howrah ord 45/8 to 47, 45/8, 44/8 to 47; Hooghly ord 88 to 93; Kamarhatty ord 565, 562 to 613, 660, to 629; Kankinarrah ord 693 to 712, 700 to 715; Kelvin ord 740, 760; Lansdowne ord 325, 319 to 345, 333, 336, 328 to 352, 340, 344; Lawrence ord 470 to 492; Lothian ord 250 to 255; National ord 463; New Central ord 585; Northbrook ord 48 to 52/8, 51 to 54, Reliance ord 40/8, 42/8, 41/4 to 43/4, 43; Scorah ord 192, 188, 193 to 200; Standard ord 550 to 584; Union ord 690 to 710.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 25/4, 25/12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 68/8 and small lots at Rs. 69/12 to Rs. 69.

THE RENT BILL.

MEETING OF LANDLORDS.

In response to a circular issued by Dr. Shroff of Mazagon, a meeting of landlords was held at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association yesterday evening. About 20 to 30 gentlemen were present, prominent among them being Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit Vallabhdas Cursondas Natha S. R. Bomanjee, F. E. Dinshaw, M. S. Captain, Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Dr. Nadirshaw Sukhia, Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. W. A. Chambers

Sir Dinshaw Petit was voted to the chair. At the outset, the meeting was equally divided on the question of admitting reporters the voting being 10 to 10, and the proposal not to admit reporters was declared carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

Dr. Sukhia gave facts and figures intended to show that there was no necessity for the Rent Restriction Bill. The figures were taken from Municipal records and Dr. Sukhia's object was to prove that the valuation of landed property had not appreciated. Dr. Sukhia flatly refused to recognize there was any necessity for legislation at all.

After some discussion, the meeting resolved to appoint a committee from among those present to draw up a petition to Government protesting against the Bill, urging that the restrictions should apply to "dwelling houses" only and not to "business premises," and that rents should not be controlled beyond Rs. 100

The resolution was not unanimously carried a minority being opposed to its terms The minority was opposed to the exclusion of "business premises" from the Bill, as suggested in the resolution.

Another proposal which was suggested as a rider to the foregoing resolution, was that in all other cases disputes regarding rent should be referred to a tribunal on which landlords and tenants would be properly represented.

After drawing up the representation on the lines indicated, the committee has been instructed to approach all the non-official members of the Council a day or two prior to the meeting of the Legislative Council in order to win their "sympathy and support." The meeting dissolved after a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Petit for presiding at the meeting.

BOMBAY CLERKS' UNION.

The Secretaries report that in response to the Circular issued by them about 600 clerks have already intimated their intention to join the Clerks' Union. The Provisional Committee will meet at the end of the next week to discuss the lines of work and early thereafter the Union will begin its activities.

It should be noted that the Union as a body will be non-political one and will not be responsible for the individual views and doings of its members.

The aims and objects of the Union are declared to be:—

To encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among clerks employed by commercial firms on all questions affecting their common good. To promote and protect the common interest of the employers and the employees so as to promote the general mercantile interest in the Bombay Presidency. To consider and deliberate on all questions affecting the common rights of clerks and to obtain by constitutional and lawful methods the removal of such grievances and to obtain redress. To help members of the Union when out of employment out of the funds of the Union for their maintenance during the period of their non-employment so as to promote a feeling of comradeship. To assist mercantile firms in the supply of clerks from among the members of the Union. To improve the condition of clerks by providing houses, accident benefits, old age pensions, co-operative credit society and such other kindred benefits. To affiliate bodies having similar objects from other parts of India. To start a periodical when funds permit.

DELHI EXTERNMENT ORDER.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on Thursday evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union is surprised that the orders of externment against trusted leaders of the position of Messrs. Tilak and Pal are stil in force and emphatically protests against the impolitic refusal of the Commissioner of Delhi to accord Mr. Tilak permission to visit Delhi to attend a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, and further prays that H. E. the Viceroy be pleased to immediately cancel the disgraceful orders."

BRITAIN'S BLACK DIAMONDS.

Of the coal raised during 1916 in the country—256,375,366 tons—Great Britain exported 38,351,553 tons to the following countries:

France over 17¼ million tons.
Italy nearly 5¾ million tons.
Norway over 2¼ million tons.
Denmark over 2¼ million tons.
Spain over 2 million tons.
Sweden over 1½ million tons.
Netherlands over 1¼ million tons

Adding the 3,661,388 tons exported in the form of coke and manufactured fuel and the 12,988,172 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 55,001,113 tons. Remaining for home consumption was 201,374,252 tons, or 4.525 tons per head of population. The average price of coal was 15s. 7.24d. per ton in 1916, as compared with 12s. 5.60d, in 1915.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, March 2, 1918.

A SATISFACTORY BUDGET.

A hum-drum budget in the midst of a great war is something of a novelty. Yet the description very well applies to the financial statement which Sir William Meyer laid before the Imperial Council yesterday. We do not use the expression in a derogatory sense,—indeed there are many economists to whom a dull, unsensational budget, free from every sort of new experiment and especially free from proposals of new taxation is a thing greatly to be admired, though we do not belong to that school. But Sir William Meyer's last budget of the historical period during which he has filled the office of Finance Member of the Government of India is a masterpiece of cautious and competent finance and a fitting crown to the policy he has followed steadfastly throughout, the features of which have been careful conservation of the resources of the country, determination not to be rushed into sensational schemes, which, attractive as they may seem at the moment, might and probably would bring disaster in their train, and a brilliant mastery of the extraordinarily intricate and complicated operations which are involved in the maintenance of the financial stability and equalibrium of the country. There have been those who have told us, as they will no doubt tell us again, that Sir William Meyer has been niggardly in his provision for India's share of her burden of the war. We have often shown how unjust is this reproach. On the contrary, both India and the Empire have reason to be grateful for a policy by which, during this war of such enormous magnitude, in which India has played a great and noble part, India has been able, by Sir William Meyer's cautious handling of a most delicate financial machine, hitherto not supposed to be responsive to attempts at expansion, to bear unparalleled burdens.

To come to details, it will be seen that the cautious estimates of last year have resulted in a surplus on the revised budget for 1917-18 of no less than a little over eight millions sterling. Imperial expenditure, for which a surplus of £136,000 was estimated, has produced a surplus of nearly six million, while Provincial, which was expected to give a deficit of £98,000 has actually yielded a surplus of two-and-a-quarter million. The Imperial revenue is actually over ten millions above the estimate as against an increase in expenditure of four-and-a-half millions. For this we have to thank chiefly the railways which have again broken the record in respect of receipts, in spite of the many war difficulties. The railways have had indeed an extraordinary run of prosperity which has given an excess over the budgetted estimate of £4·5 million. Salt, Exchange, Posts and Telegraphs, Income tax and Excise are among the other factors which have contributed to the production of the surplus, though the Super-Tax failed by £70,000 to produce the estimated amount. The increase in expenditure is of course due almost entirely to military charges, the military budget now amounting to nearly £30,000,000, a figure which, though it makes a small comparison with the gigantic sums that are being spent on the war, represents none the less a very heavy burden for this country, where, under present conditions trade prosperity affects only small sections of the population and the average income of the mass of the people is still by a large margin the smallest in the world. Coming to the budget for the ensuing year we find again that necessary spirit of caution and conservation which is essential, if India is to continue to play a useful part for the remainder of the war and, at the same time, preserve her stability. Revenue is estimated, always assuming a normal monsoon, to produce,—Imperial £73,999,000 and Provincial £34,348,000, a total of £ 108,347,000; while expenditure is estimated respectively at £71,708,000, £34,443,000 and £106,151,000. This offers a surplus of just over two millions An examination of the details of the estimated revenue suggests, however, that Sir William Meyer will again be more than justified by results considerably in excess of expectations. But we do not complain of his caution. Under the circumstances there is, of course, no proposal of any kind to increase taxation or to impose new or increase existing duties, in spite of the many rumours of the last few weeks. Railways, though on a moderate estimate, will continue to serve the taxpayer to a substantial extent and Income Tax, Super Tax and Posts and Telegraphs are all looked to for an increase. Taxation, therefore, remains on the existing level, a fact for which the country has reason in these abnormal days to be profoundly grateful.

For the rest, Sir William's statement is largely taken up with an elaborate explanation of the complicated operations which have been a feature of the past few years in connection with the currency and exchange difficulties, etc. The policy that has been followed from time to time in this respect has been very sharply criticised, and there have not been wanting panic-mongers who, at one time or another, have predicted the gravest consequences to the trade and prosperity of the country from the measures which the Finance Member has been forced to take. It can be said without exaggeration, however, that in every instance he has been justified by results, which are not only the justification of the measures which were resorted to in the need of the moment, but have opened up new fields of expansion of a quite healthy character on the financial horizon of the country. It was no small triumph to be able to offer to the Council the satisfactory retrospect in which Sir William Meyer indulged of the past four years, which, as he said, have been beset with a constant succession of difficult and abnormal circumstances. The expansion of the currency note system, the discovery of the fruitful field which the Indian market offers for capital borrowings, the policy of relieving the periodical money stringency during the busy trade months, the exploitation for purposes of state borrowings of the small investor which has proved so successful,—all these are achievements to his credit of which Sir William Meyer may well be proud and which have set his mark for all time on the record of Indian finance. These new ventures have been pursued with a caution and ability that have alone ensured their success, and have been accompanied by a farsighted management of the financial needs and resources of the country, that, as we have said, have enabled India to play a part in the financing and provisioning of the war that no one had supposed she was capable of. By refusing to be bullied into sensational measures at the outset and pursuing a steady policy of consolidation and conservation, Sir William Meyer prepared the way for a direct contribution by India towards the prosecution of the war without sudden or permanent injury to her financial stability,—which, it may be remarked, is quite as valuable an asset as any direct contribution she may make. We shall take another opportunity of reviewing the retiring Finance Member's policy during his five years of office, but it may be said at this moment that his last budget statement is a fine and conclusive justification of a wise and statesmanlike policy steadfastly pursued in the face of much discouraging abuse and vituperation.

Notes of the Day.

Cynicism and Hypocrisy.

"In the settlement of the frontier question, Germany only demanded what was indispensable from the military point of view." So said the German Chancellor in his astounding speech, a summary of which Reuter cabled yesterday. The statement supplies the chief reason, besides many others, why the Allies should regard the situation as unchanged and adhere to their determination to destroy Prussian militarism. The "settlement of the frontier question" involves the fate of the occupied territories of Russia, of Poland, of Belgium, of Alsace Lorraine, of Roumania and of Serbia and Montenegro. According to von Hertling this settlement must be determined according to the demands of Germany's "military necessity," that pernicious doctrine for the repudiation of which the war is being waged. On the other hand, the settlement of all occupied territories—apart from the complete restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro which the Allies are fighting to secure is a settlement by self-determination. Therefore, there is yet nothing, as there has never been anything, common between the aims which the Allies are pursuing and the militarist ambitions of Germany. Negotiations are unthinkable on such a basis of cynicism and hypocrisy as the Imperial Chancellor offers.

"A Municipal Scandal."

The Corporation at its meeting on Thursday accepted two motions drawing the attention of the Commissioner. To Mr. Thakkar's article in the "Social Service Quarterly," exposing the system of exacting bribery from sweepers employed by the Municipality, and to the leading article entitled "A Municipal Scandal," which appeared in this journal. The Commissioner has been asked "to report what steps he has taken to have the statements made in these articles investigated and what steps he intends taking to stop the malpractices, if found really esisting in the Health and other Departments." This is satisfactory so far as it goes, that is, assuming that the investigations are not to be conducted by officers concerned in the matter. The scandal is a very grave one, affecting as it does the honour of the Municipality as well as the rights of a large number of humble employees. As such it requires a searching and independent inquiry which, in our opinion, would only have been possible, if the Corporation had recognised the wisdom of appointing a committee of its own members and the Commissioner.

"A Sheer Piece of Impertinence."

Thus the "Patrika":—

"Some gentlemen of Senira (Agra district) announced the holding of a Home Rule meeting on the 3rd February and lo! the appetite and sleep of the District Magistrate were gone. He issued notices on the organisers prohibiting the meeting and they had to obey. On the 8th February, some of them made an application to the Magistrate, enquiring under what provisions of law and on what information, the prohibitory order was passed, so that they might show cause that the notices were illegal. The Magistrate disposed of it on the 18th February while in camp. Here is his order:—

'The application is a sheer piece of impertinence and is rejected.'

Yes, it is a sheer piece of impertinence; for, is not a Magistrate above all? The matter will shortly come up before the Allahabad High Court."

The Case of Hasrat Mohani.

Our readers are acquainted with the deplorable history of the imprisonment of Mr. Fazl-ul-Hasan Hasrat Mohani, a gifted poet and scholar, for whose release recently some of the foremost men in the United Provinces petitioned the local Government. The United Provinces Government has now issued the following press communiqué:

In December last a petition was received by the local Government, asking for the release from jail of Saiyid Fazl-ul-Hasan *alias* Hasrat Mohani, and his restoration to liberty by the removal of such restrictions as were imposed on him under the Defence of India Act. Sir James Meston was unable to agree to unconditional release, but was prepared to remit, as an act of clemency, the remainder of the term of imprisonment to which Saiyid Fazl-ul-Hasan *alias* Hasrat Mohani had been sentenced for disobedience to orders passed under the Defence of India Act subject to the condition that he would be required to reside at some suitable place, and under restrictions to be imposed under the Defence of India Act. Saiyid Fazl-ul-Hasan, *alias* Hasrat Mohani has not accepted these conditions. The local Government has accordingly decided that the sentence of imprisonment must run its course.

"Brahmanophobia."

"The Leader" writes:

A very deadly form of mental disease has only lately been discovered. It may be called Brahmanophobia. It is a disease peculiar to India and thus, is endemic. It mainly attacks a certain class of European residents in the country. It is transmitted by a peculiar sort of germ, the breeding grounds of which have not yet been located with certainty. This germ goes right to the brain of the victim and remains there. The disease is transmitted from man to man, but Indians as a rule are immune from its ravages, though now and then some do get an attack and then its effect on them is much worse than on the Europeans. Its symptom is the constant urging to write and speak violently against Brahmans individually and collectively, and as the mind of the sufferer is weakened the urging is followed by the actual carrying out of the inclinations in practice. Friends and relations feel irritated by his random and wanton talk but they need not be. The surest remedy that we have so far found for the disease is the constant reading of the "Madras Mail" and "Justice" with, now and then, a dose of the "Statesman" and the "Englishman."

GERMAN ADVANCE TO CONTINUE.

UNTIL SIGNING OF PEACE BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Mar. 1.

A telegram from Petrograd states that Hoffman has replied to Krylenko that the advance will be continued until peace is signed and carried out according to German conditions.

ROUT OF S. AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

GENERAL BOTHA'S CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 1.

The Assembly has adopted by 78 votes to 22 General Botha's motion granting General Smuts leave of absence. The minority consisted of Nationalists. The Premier defended General Smuts against criticisms for acquiescing in decisions on minor war questions affecting South Africa. The Premier emphatically declared that South Africa as an integral part of British Empire had to do things which ordinarily might not have been dreamt of. He challenged Nationalists to say that they were not part of the British Empire. They must either do their duty or establish a republic. He intended to stand by the Empire because he realised that South Africa's future and prosperity depended thereon. (Loud cheers).

EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

GERMAN CONTROL OF INDIAN CHROME ORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Mar. 1.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Sydenham, Lord Hylton stated that the firm of Messrs. Ettlinger which was precluded from trading in England in 1916 had not obtained through the Baluchistan Mining Company the monopoly of supply of Indian chrome ore for Europe excluding the United Kingdom. The firm now held no consignment of ore apart from what was purchased in London in 1916.

Lord Hylton admitted that the High Court allowed Messrs. Ettlinger's application in October last for a declaration of their agreement with Messrs. Beer, Sondheimer of Frankfort which terminated at the outbreak of the war.

Lord Crewe said that this was one of those cases where a large part of the source of supply was within the British Empire and greater care ought to be taken with regard to the control of these supplies in future.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR POSTPONES DEPARTURE.

OWING TO RUSSIA'S NEW PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 1.
Recd 5-30 p.m., Mar. 1.

The Japanese Ambassador has postponed his departure from Petrograd as it is believed that the Russian Government has made a new proposal.

DEGENCE OF PETROGRAD.

ORGANISED BY PROLETARIAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Mar. 1.

A wireless Russian official message states that a proclamation by the Presidency Central Soviets and Committee of the Defence of Petrograd declares that the proletariat is organising the defence of the capital which will have to resist a long siege, but will not capitulate till the last moment. It urges all corn-producing provinces to send food to Petrograd and Moscow. Also troops must be organised and sent to the front without delay.

Official and Personal.

The Secretary of State was to leave Delhi on Thursday night for Alwar and will return on Monday. The party accompanying him includes the Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, M.V.O., Mr. A. L. R. Parsons and Mr. G. E. Franey.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH RAIDS.

ADVANCE IN EOUTHULST FOREST.

LARGE ENEMY CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
(Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 1.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—
The English troops successfully carried out a raid near Gonnelieu inflicting considerable casualties and taking prisoners. The Dorsets, Manchesters, Lancashires and Scots in last night's raid southward of the Houthulst Forest penetrated to a depth of 1,200 yards, taking prisoners and inflicting a large number of casualties. There has been hostile artillery fire at St. Quentin, Armentieres and Zonnebeke.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

A FEW PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We successfully raided the trenches on the Greenland Hill and north of the Scarpe river and positions in the southern portion of the Houthoulst Forest. We captured twenty-four prisoners and four machine-guns.

ENEMY COUP DE MAIN FAILS IN DIXMUDE.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 1.

A Belgian communiqué says: Following a violent bombardment an enemy coup-de main north of Dixmude failed. A number of rafts employed were destroyed, also the pontoon bridge which was being built across the Yser.

Heavy artillery fire in the region of Nieuport, Pervyse and Dixmude continues.

RAILWAY STATION AND OTHER TARGETS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON, Feb. 28.
(Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 1.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—
We bombed the railway station eastward of Lille and other targets. We brought down one enemy machine. All of ours returned.

ITALIANS CAPTURE ENEMY GUNS.

BOMBS ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., March 1,

A wireless Italian official communique says:—A strong patrol north of Coldelrosso captured two enemy eleven-inch trenchmortars.

Our aviators dropped six tons of bombs on several military objectives.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 28.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 1.

According to reports which may be absolutely depended upon there is terrible famine in Trieste.

FURTHER BREACH OF GERMAN PLEDGE.

TORPEDOED WITHIN AREA DECLARED FREE-ZONE BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., March 1.

The Glenart Castle was torpedoed within the area which Germany declared a free zone which constitutes apart from the outrage itself a further breach of the German pledge not to sink hospitalships outside certain clearly defined limits.

SINKINGOF GLENAR TCASTLE.

TOTAL CASUALTIES NUMBER 153.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 1.

The Admiralty announces that the sworn statements of two survivors of the "Glenart Castle" confirm the vessel was sunk by a submarine which was sighted ten minutes before she was struck. The ship was in the free area and was therefore sunk in spite of the German pledge. The total missing number 153, including eight nurses.

NO TRACE OF MISSING PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

There is no trace of those missing from the Glenart Castle and it is feared that they have perished.

HERTLING'S PEACE "OFFER"

MR. BALFOUR'S SCATHING EXPOSURE.

INVASION "IN INTERESTS OF HUMANITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour in the course of an important speech, said that Czernin in no way intended to separate himself from Hertling. The speeches, which occurred at the same time and the differences in which had attracted attention, were only made after close consultation.

HERTLING AND BELGIUM.

Replying to a question with regard to Hertling's mention of Belgium in his latest speech and as to whether Government agreed with the four principles laid down by President Wilson, which Hertling accepted, Mr. Balfour said that owing to Germany's unprovoked attack upon, a nation whose security she had guaranteed, the only course was for her to say "having sinned we will make reparation and restore unconditionally what we should not have taken." (Cheers).

What sort of condition did Hertling contemplate in saying that Belgium must no longer be a jumping-off ground? Germany meant by economic freedom and frontier security some commercial trammel upon a weaker neighbour or appropriating some of its territory in order to strengthen her own frontier. Germany intended to impose conditions, territorial, commercial or military, preventing the future independence of Belgium, which we and Germany were pledged to preserve. (Cheers).

LIP-SERVICE TO DR. WILSON'S PROPOSITIONS.

How far did the German practice coincide with Hertling's lip service to President Wilson's four propositions? "With regard to the first, consider Hertling's frame of mind in connection with Alsace-Lorraine. As regards the second, we have recently had an exact specimen of how Hertling interprets the principle in action by the way Polish territory has been bartered to the Ukraine." He would be glad to know how the Germans came thus grossly to violate their principle.

ARMENIA, PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

As regards the third and fourth principles, Hertling desired restoration of Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia to Turkey. Would a restoration to the Turkish masters benefit the populations concerned?

"Hertling accused us of ambitious designs in the invasion of Mesopotamia and capture of Jerusalem, but when Turkey went to war she picked a quarrel with us because Germany promised her Egypt. Would the happiness and interest of the Egyptians have been consulted by the Turkish conquest? Egypt would simply have been given up to the worst rule the world has ever known, Arab independence would have been destroyed and Palestine given up to those who had sterilised it for centuries."

"HUMANITARIAN" INVASION OF RUSSIA.

Hertling's policy in Russia was another demonstration of German methods. Hertling defending the invasion pleaded that it was due to an urgent appeal for protection by the peoples against the Red Guards. Thus simultaneously the German Eastern policy was humanitarian, while in the West atrocities and devastation were going on. The invasion of Belgium was a military necessity and the invasion of Courland is in the interests of humanity. We could listen to Hertling's criticisms with perfect equanimity. We were ready to stand a trial at the bar of history. Conversations could not occur if Hertling's speech represented the high water mark of German concession.

TOO EARLY TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS.

"I am convinced that to begin negotiations unless we see a way clear to carry them through successfully would be to commit the greatest crime against the future peace of the world. Verbal negotiations, therefore, cannot begin until something like a general agreement is in sight and until the statesmen of all countries concerned see their way to that broad settlement which will bring peace to a sorely troubled world."

WRECK OF IGOTZMENDI.

VESSEL DECLARED SPANISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

After first discussion between the Danish-German and Spanish authorities, the Igotzmendi was declared Spanish her captain took possession of the ship and contracted with a salvage company to attempt to refloat her.

FRANCHISE ACT.

FIRST REGISTER TO COME INTO FORCE ON OCT. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

The papers interpret the statement made by Mr. Hayes Fisher in the House of Commons yesterday evening that the first register under the Franchise Act will come into force on October 1st as indicating that an election is impossible before then.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

ENEMY CAMELRY ROUTED AT ABUNAAN.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH MANDESIFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 1.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—The Arabs on February 18 drove off the enemy camelry at the Abunaan Station on the Hedjaz railway.

We successfully bombed Elkerank and the Elkutrani Station. Our mounted troops on the 26th reached Rujmelbahr on the Dead Sea near the mouth of the Jordan and Mandesiford on the Jordan.

ENTENTE SOCIALISTS' WAR-AIMS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

The Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, is arranging for the distribution of the Entente Socialists' war aims to the enemy Socialists.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

EARLY JAPANESE MOVE EXPECTED.

INCREASED LAWLESSNESS IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

A Tientsin message to the "Daily Mail" says there are strong reasons for expecting an early Japanese move, owing to the increasing menace of the Austrian and German prisoners of war in Siberia. The international force is patrolling Vladivostock owing to the increase of lawlessness.

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, March 1.

Newspapers interpret the departure of the Japanese Ambassador from Petregrad as foreshadowing definite Japanese action.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Mar. 1.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Mar. 1.

The Government is considering a scheme of industrial mobilisation for submission to the Diet.

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

Sir William Meyer presented the annual financial statement to the Imperial Council yesterday. There is to be no new taxation or duties. There will be a new war loan, estimated to produce £20,000,000 towards the £100,000.000 gift to the war chest. The figures of the Budget may be seen at a glance in the following tables.

BUDGET (1917-18).

	£
Revenue (Imperial)	66,420,000
,, (Provincial)	32,451,000
Expenditure (Imperial)	66,284,000
,, (Provincial	32,549,000
Surplus (Imperial)	136,000
Deficit (Provincial)	98,000
TOTAL SURPLUS ..	8,081,000

REVISED ESTIMATES (1916-17).

	£
Revenue (Imperial)	76,677,000
,, (Provincial)	33,774,000
Expenditure (Imperial)	70,852,000
,, (Provincial)	31,468,000
Surplus (Imperial)	5,825 000
,, (Provincial)	2,256,000
TOTAL SURPLUS ..	8,081,000

BUDGET 1918-19.

	£
Revenue (Imperial)..	73,999,000
,, (Provincial..	34,348,000
Expenditure (Imperial)	71,708,000
,, (Provincial)	34,443,000
Surplus (Imperial)	2,291,000
Deficit (Provincial)	95,000
TOTAL SURPLUS ..	2,196,000

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS IN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

NUMEROUS DESTROYERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., March 1.

The Allied and neutral correspondents have visited the engineering works and shipyards. They saw destroyers equipped with all kinds of new devices being turned out faster than Germany is able to build submarines, also a hundred-ton submarine-chasers not even built on slips but manufactrued alongside the railway and lowered into water by a travelling crane.

The great construction of warships is not interfering with the building of merchantmen which is well ahead of the programme. Shipbuilding has been revolutionised by the application of the standardisation to ships. IIn one yard they are built in a row like steel houses.

The time taken in the construction of a destroyer is only twenty-two weeks and when the last American destroyer now being built reaches European waters Great Britain and the United States combined will have ten destroyers against evvery working U-boat. There will also be a large addition to the chasers and patrolboats and new and strange dangers beset the U-boats from the sky and under water. Very great progress has been made with the new aerial and electrical devices for detecting submarines.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF COTTON.

DATE OF REMOVAL DEPENDS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 1.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour said that the restrictions on the export or cotton goods and yarn to Switzerland and other neutral countries formed part of the general policy necessitated by the interests of blockade and the date of their removal or modification must depend on the results of the negotiations now in progress between the Allies and the neutrals.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

PREMIER RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
(Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 1.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by Mr. Barnes, Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Roberts received the delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S LAST BUDGET.

NO NEW TAXATION!

EXISTING RESOURCES WILL BEAR THE STRAIN.

HEALTHY POSITION OF REVENUE

LAST YEAR'S SURPLUS---£8 MILLION.

FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

Sir William Meyer yesterday presented his last Budget to the Imperial Council. The features of his statement are:—

1. No new or increased Taxation or duties.
2. The healthy revenue position, giving a surplus of over £8 million on the Revised Estimates for 1917-18.
3. The success of the 1917 War Loan.
4. The success of the complicated financial operations of the Government of India in financing war expenditure and contending with all the difficulties of exchange, meeting Council drafts, etc.
5. The growth of the Military Budget, which stands at close on thirty millions as against twenty millions in the first year of the war.
6. An estimated surplus of £2,196,000 for 1918-19.
7. A new war loan which is estimated to add a minimum of £20 million towards the £100 million contribution of India to the war chest.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding, after question time Sir William Meyer presented the Financial Statement for 1918-19. He said:—

We must again, unfortunately, assume that the war will continue throughout the coming year. That means a continuance, in probably aggravated form, of some of the special problems which I shall presently have to describe to the Council; and as I have said on previous occasions the constantly changing circumstances of the war materially add to our difficulties in estimating. We must go cautiously, and when the results turn out better than we anticipated, it is a matter for congratulation and not for criticism.

The general situation I have now to describe is in many ways similar to that outlined in my speech last year. The revenue position is again excellent. Our Railway receipts have once more broken the record, and far exceeded the figure estimated in the current year's Budget. The result is that we are able to face with equanimity a considerable increase in military charges. Our financial embarrassments, as I shall presently show, are mainly due to ways and means questions. We have had to incur here on behalf of his Majesty's Government constantly increasing expenditure which is repaid to the Secretary of State at home. Simultaneously there is serious and growing demand on our resources to finance the shipment of materials required for the prosecution of the war, and of the food-stuffs which the Allies and many portions of the Empire are drawing from India. The account which I shall give later on of the calls which we have had to meet will be a sufficient indication of the anxieties which the year now coming to a close has brought with it. To meet these demands we have had to ask the trading and financial community to submit to restrictions on their operations, and to share to some extent in the general financial burden. I fully recognise and acknowledge the spirit of co-operation with which these restrictions have been accepted.

But I may quite legitimately claim that we on our part have at all times taken our full share in responding to the calls in question. We have been materially assisted in this endeavour to meet our responsibilities by the continued expansion in our currency note circulation, by the gratifying results which have been achieved by the War Loan, by the substantial success of our issue of post office cash certificates, and, lafterly, by the material addition to our resources which we have received through the sales of Treasury Bills.

Our satisfactory revenue position is largely due to favourable agricultural conditions. The south-west monsoon of the current year was exceptionally bountiful and prolonged and such damage as has been sustained by crops, as regards cotton for instance in some provinces, has been due not to deficiency of rainfall, but to excess. The recent winter rains have been defective in the north and centre of India, but, speaking generally, the copious south-west monsoon has rendered this deficiency far less serious than would otherwise have been the case. I may add that the area round wheat, which shows an increase of 3 per cent. over the area finally reported last year, is the highest on record.

Trade conditions have on the whole been very satisfactory, in spite of the shackles placed upon them by difficulties in respect of railway transport and ocean and coasting freight, and the restrictions which military and political considerations have required us to impose on a variety of imports and exports. The total volume of the private sea-borne trade in 1916-17 was much the same as in 1915-16, though, as a consequence of the rise in prices, the recorded value shows an excess of about £40 million, of which one-third occurred under imports and two-thirds under exports. The excess of exports over imports reached the record figure of £54 million as against £40 million in 1915-16. The financing of this large excess at a time when the ordinary adjusting method of imports of specie on private account is precluded has been, and remains, one of the principal problems which we and the commercial community have had to face.

The current year, so far as this can be gauged from the figures of the first nine months, shows little variation from its predecessor. The exports and imports of merchandise show a balance of £38 million in favour of India—reduced to £24 million by private imports of gold, which, however, as I shall shortly explain, have been acquired by Government. Practically the whole of these gold imports have come to us from Japan and America, in liquidation of payments due from these countries for purchases of our products which they have not been able to adjust through exports of merchandise to India.

Speaking roughly, of £108 million of exports in the first nine months of this year—grain, pulse and flour represent £27 million; raw and manufactured cotton £25 million; raw and manufactured jute £21 million; and tea and tanned hides between them £10 million. Over half our imports represent yarns and cloton goods, and sugar.

The available results of this year's trade operations have thus disproved the gloomy prophecies made in some quarters as to the prejudicial effect on trade of the restrictions which, for the reasons explained in my speech last year, we found ourselves compelled, in view of the larger interests involved, to impose on the Secretary of State's Council drawings. Similarly, there is nothing in the trade statistics to support analogous apprehensions that the raising of exchange in August last would re-act on our export trade. As I have said on previous occasions, these factors are of minor importance compared with the difficulties of obtaining freight, and cannot affect the demand for our produce and manufactures so long as war conditions secure these against the competition which India would ordinarily meet with in the world's markets.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1917-18

Te general position is brought out in the following table, which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised Estimate now put forward:—

In Million pounds.

Budget 1917-18.

	Imperial.	Provincial	Total.
Revenue ..	66.420	32.451	98.871
Expenditure ..	66,284	32.549	98.833
	x 136	—.098	x .038

Revise, 1918-19.

	Imperial	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	76·677	33·724	110·401
Expenditure ..	70·852	31·468	102·320
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	+ 5 825	+ 2·256	+ 8·081

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—IMPERIAL.

As regards imperial transactions, it will be

(Continued on page 11.)

TO HOLD BELGIUM IN PAWN.

SUGGESTIONS IN REICHSTAG.

HEAVY INDEMNITY FROM ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 1.

In the Reichstag, Herr Stresemann declared that the fruits of German advance into Russia showed what was the best method to get peace. Not negotiation nor Reichstag resolutions, nor Papal notes, but the unbroken advance of German forces had brought peace (Cheers). He urged that Belgium must be held in pawn against the refusal of Britain to give up German colonies. He recommended that not the slightest consideration should be shown to Rumania from whom a heavy indemnity must be exacted with the army of occupation until it was paid (Cheers).

PEACE DELEGATION FROM KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 1.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says: M. Zatonsky, President of the peace delegation of the Peoples' Republic in Ukrainia has sent a message to Central Powers and to the President of Russian peace delegation to Brestlitovsk asking them to facilitate the journey of the delegation from Kieff to Brestlitovsk to sign the peace concluded with the former Kieff Rada.

LABOUR IDEALS.

HUGE AFTER-WAR PROGRAMME.

The chief proposals in the draft report on the general policy of the Labour Party on reconstruction after the war are:

A minimum wage of 30s. a week for the least skilled adult workers, and this 30s. minimum to be raised according to the level of prices.
A maximum 48 hours week.
The democratic control of industry.
The bulk of taxation to be direct and be paid by wealth.
A capital levy to pay off, if not the whole, a very substantial part of the national debt—exemption for the smallest savings, but at a very steeply graduated rates for the rest.
Surplus wealth to be appropriated for the common good.
The building of a million new cottages and an outlay of £300,000,000.
Half of the trade unions' out-of-work benefit to be paid by the State.
School leaving age to be 16.
Complete abolition of the House of Lords and no Second Chamber to have any element of heredity or privilege.
Progressive elimination of the private capitalist, individual or joint stock, with common ownership of the means of production.
Nationalisation of land, railways, and canals, mines, electrical power, steamships, harbours, and roads.
The retail distribution of coal to be undertaken by municipal or country councils.
A fixed and uniform price for the whole kingdom summer and winter, "as unalterable as the penny postage stamp."
Expropriation of the life assurance companies.
The present control of prices at factory, warehouse, and retail shop to continue. No protective tariff.
Income-tax assessment to be by families instead of by individual persons, so that that the burden will be alleviated in proportion to the number to be maintained.
Income-tax to rise from 1d. in the pound on the smallest assessable incomes up to 16s. or even 19s. in the pound on the highest.
The State to be the heir of all private riches in excess of a quite moderate amount by way of family provision.
Home Rule all round in the Empire.

CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

DREAD OF BEING A BURDEN ON THE NATION.

The inquest on Captain Herbert H. Thompson, who was found shot in a train at Woking, was held on January 2, when a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

Captain Thompson served on the West Coast of Africa, in South Africa, Gallipoli, France, and Egypt, and when invalided home through shell-shock he had an attack of paralysis of the spine.

Two letters were read by the coroner, one stating:

"The War Office have decided that I am unfit and I can't bear the thought of being a burden to the nation at the present crisis. So please forgive me."

The other letter, written in pencil, read:

"To My Own Dear Wife,—Please forgive me, but the War Office has made me feel so miserably helpless and a drag that I wish to relieve you of such an incubus. Please all forgive me and excuse me. I hope the War Office will be more generous to you than they have been to me. All love to you." Yours. BERT.

The jury expressed deep sympathy with the relatives.

A SOLDIER'S MESSAGE.

WITH A FOREWARD BY MR. H. G. WELLS.

Mr. H. G. Wells writes:—The letter that follows has just reached me from France. It is too good not to print and too characteristic for comment. The writer underrates his powers when he asks me to translate him to the British public. I wish I could write with half his vigour. If I do not agree with all of it, at least I can admire it. I hand it on to the despondent.

The letter reads as follows:—

Dear Mr. Wells,—Just a scrawl to wish you every happiness for the New Year. ...

Now, sir, can you give folk at home, who seem to be mainly occupied in grousing about margarine queues or clamouring for speeches on "War Aims," the advice that an old boxing instructor used to give me and others in days gone by? He used to say, "Now, look'ere, Mr. So-and-so, you're going into this 'ere competition, and towards the end of the bout you're going to feel—bad. Never mind that; put up with it. It's only for a time. Remember that though *you* feel bad, *he* (the other man) most likely feels a — sight worse, and *it's the last round as settles it.*" He would also assure us that it was no good expecting to win fights unless we could take our share and "be—— spiteful" with it. It's all right to be good to one's opponent after you've licked him. Not before.

Tell them, sir, that we on the Western front know quite well that Fritz—or, as he sometimes quite affectionately called, "Jerry"—is probably preparing for a colossal "smack" at us, but we are in no way dismayed. I do not pretend to be a fighting man, being but an M.T. driver who was over age before he enlisted, but I have during the past weeks spoken with many of the genuine articles, and instead of finding them to be in a state of nervous apprehension I find, *au contraire*, that they exhibit the most unholy joy at the prospect.

One cheery ruffian, a Canadian, put it thus: "Jerry is going to have a big do at us, you think? You're just goddam right and when he does he is going to get the worst sort of goddam jolt in the back that he's had since the circus began. You get me, George?" And that is the tone of every fighting man's reply I have spoken to—Tommy, Jock, Taffy, Alphonse, and Hippolyte alike. It is only we poor, miserable non-combatants that whisper with bated breath of the coming onslaught.

Remind them that while "they who do in Blighty dwell" have firesides to sit at and comfortable beds to retire to after a few hours in a queue, or when the "All clear" signal has sounded, these men have no such comforts. The hours when Jerry is not hovering over them, as they say, "as full of bombs as a dog is full of fleas," are but a small proportion of the twenty-four that go to make a day. Do they worry? Not a scrap. "If he is of a mind to drop bombs," say they, "let him get on with it. We don't pay for them. They're Kaiser Bill's property, not ours. All we want is for Jerry to come over the top and give our guns and us a chance to get at him."

Bid them, sir, as you can, and I with my faltering pen cannot, to be of good cheer and stout heart, as these men—God bless them—*are* and will remain—*if* those at home, workers or others, do the same. Bu remind them that there is nothing so infectious and spreading as the "doleful dumps," and that when the audience begins to show signs thereof the actors are apt to do the same.

And now, sir, trusting you will forgive me for asking you to translate a message I cannot express and again wishing you every success and happiness for the coming year, I am, etc., X.

DESTITUTION IN PALESTINE.

RELIEF WORK EXPEDITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Regarding our conquests in Palestine the "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The work of organising the administration of the territory occupied by us and of relieving the people is proceeding apace. Everything is being done to ensure respect for the religious and other susceptibilities of the population and at the same time to safeguard the interests of occupying force, but the task before the military authorities is a very difficult one owing to the distress which exists on every side in Palestine. In his appeal for funds to enable the necessary assistance to be given to sufferers, Bishop Macennes estimates the number for whom relief will have to be provided is not far short of 500,000. The number of destitute children is very great whilst starving population alone number about 50,000 in the area at present occupied by us. Every effort is being made to send up adequate supply of food whilst hospitals have been established by Syria and Palestine Relief Fund at Khan Yunis Jerusalem and Jaffa where already all available beds are occupied. Clothing materials food and drugs are urgently required.

WAR ALLOWANCE IN POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension to all subordinates of the department of Posts and Telegraphs with effect from November 1, 1917, of the special war allowance of five per cent. which was granted to railway employees.

A CORRECTION.

We are informed that the news published by us on 28th February about the birth of a prince requires correction because it was the Rani Saheb of Bansda and not of Umai who gave birth to the child.

1811-1917: A PARALLEL.

OUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

THE DEMAND FOR PEACE.

Dr. Holland Rose, the well-known historian writes as follows in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Let us estimate briefly the chances of success which Napoleon had in 1811 and Kaiser William has now. In 1811 the French Emperor reigned directly over a population well in excess of 50,000,000, while that of his vassal States was nearly as great. Austria and Denmark were his Allies, and Prussia and Russia as yet obeyed him. Great Britain, but for her alliance with the Portuguese and Spanish patriots, had no friend in the world. Her population (apart from Ireland) amounted only to 12,552,000 souls, while her Army and Navy numbered 640,000 men. The colonies were then in their infancy and could send none of those splendid contingents which have often turned the tide of battle in this war. The Motherland also showed clear signs of exhaustion after eight years of war with Napoleon. Bankruptcies in 1811 numbered 2,000, and Three per cent. Consols sank to 61½. Prices of cottons in that year fell as much as 60 per cent., and the mills of Lancashire either worked half time or closed their gates.

On the other hand the prices of food steadily increased. In October-December wheat rose from 100s. to 108s. the quarter; and the quartern loaf at 1s. 5½d. Gravest of all symptoms were those bewildering class hatred. The workers deeply resented the introduction of labour saving machinery, especially into the textile manufactures. Imputing their hardships to the new machines, not to the closing of Continental markets by Napoleon's "Continental System," the weavers and spinners in many districts of the Midlands and North smashed the machines and wrecked the mills. The graphic account of one of these occurrences by Charlotte Bronte in "Shirley" is well known; and there is little doubt that, until the end of 1811, when Russia defied Napoleon's behests and let in British goods, we were on the brink of a grave economic and social crisis.

The seeming hopelessness of the struggle led to many demands for peace. Thus, as late as July 1812 (the month of Salamanca and of Napoleon's march through Lithuania) the "Edinburgh Review" strongly advocated the opening of negotiations for peace. The anonymous writer urged that we should accept no dishonourable terms, but he stated that Napoleon was ready to give up all claim to Malta and Egypt (the reverse was really the case); and, if he was not sincere, "we might at least try him." The discomforts in England (he continued) were very great. "The enjoyments (of the middle classes) are universally abridged; the deduction begins to touch even on what may be called necessaries of life. Take an instance or two. How few families now drink wine as they were wont to do a few years ago! How many, of a lower description, go without their share of butcher's meat!" We have no sort of doubt that the tailors in London receive a fourth part fewer orders for clothes than they used to do," and so on.

Now, if at that time the British race had plumped solid for home comforts and a patched up peace, what would have happened? The Spanish and Portuguese patriots would have been deserted at the very time when the genius of Wellington and the valour of his army were about to win a momentous success; and we should have falsified our recent offers of help to Russia in case she defied the might of Napoleon. If the British Government and nation had flinched before the terrible ordeal, Napoleon would have subdued Spain and Portugal, while his chances of overbearing Russia would greatly have increased. As to the disgrace certain to result from the proposed desertion of our Allies, it is needless to speak. But if our resolve had wavered, while the scales of war were wavering in the balance, it is highly probable that the mighty autocrat of the West would have triumphed, founding, perhaps, an imperial dynasty long dominating the south and centre of Europe. All that was at stake in 1811-12.

WHAT IS AT STAKE TO-DAY?

Far more is at stake now. A military autocracy, based on all that is most forceful and formidable in the systems of Frederick the Great and Napoleon, still, after three and a half years of unexampled conflict, threatens its neighbours with conquest or absorption. Master of 69,000,000 of docile subjects, and controlling the largest stores of coal and iron in Europe, William II. of Germany hopes even now to hew his way through to victory. The recent defection of Russia enables him to turn his almost undivided power against his enemies in the West; and the strain on them will be severe. But the omens are far more in our favour than was the case in the winter of 1810-11. Now, not merely the British race in these islands, but the whole of the Anglo-Saxon races, including its mighty offspring in the United States, stands united with France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania and Greece. In the Far East Japan and China are with us. In the Far South-West, the States of South America are ready to put their resources at the disposal of the Grand Alliance of the free peoples. True, even now, the resources of the Allies are but half adapted to war; and those of the Central Empires have long been wholly embattled. The issue, however, cannot be doubtful so long as the chief Allies persevere whole-heartedly and suppress the insidious pro-German propaganda which has wrecked Russia, and which came near to wrecking Italy. With a few insignificant exceptions, the working classes of Great Britain, France, the United States (and one may now add of Italy after her severe lesson) recognise the supreme importance of reversing decisively the aims of conquest of the Central Empires.

A gratifying proof of this steadfastness of aim (so different from the conditions prevalent in England in 1811-12) is to be found in the recent statement of the war aims of the Labour party. While differing from it on one or two points, which seem to me vague or impracticable, I hail it as embodying the ideals for which all free nations ought to strive. It offers an inspiring programme, the realisation of which would make Europe and the world at large happier than ever before. But, let there be no mistake, the Central Empires and Turkey will fight desperately before they concede those terms. All the signs, however, bid us hope that the next will be the final round of this gigantic conflict; and if the efforts of the Allies are as well directed as their cause is just and their programme is inspiring, the issue in the not distant future ought to be certain. Given a good fighting creed, good leadership, and enthusiastic support by all the Allies, the end ought not to be far distant. If these conditions hold good, the parallel with the past ought soon to be sought, not in 1811, the year of balance, but in 1814, the year of triumph.

WAZIRABAD SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

SERGEANT ACQUITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

With reference to the report of the alleged shooting affair at the Wazirabad Station, the case was judicially tried on the 16th instant at Wazirabad by the Assistant-Commissioner. The accused was discharged, the defence version being that the rifle went off by accident. It was not stated or proved before the Court that there was any quarrel between the zaildar and the Sergeant or that the Sergeant had hit the zaildar.

The facts of the above cases as reported in a Lahore Paper, were as follows:—

On the arrival of the 13. Up train at the Wazirabad railway station a zaildar of Gujranwala District while entering a second class compartment, was obstructed by a military sergeant an instructor of military drill of railway employees, who was also travelling by the same train to Lala Musa and was asked by the sergeant to get out of the compartment. The zaildar said that he also held a second class ticket. On this, it is alleged, the sergeant at once raising his rifle at the zaildar, who narrowly escaped and the bullet piercing the wall of the lavatory struck one of the servants who was sitting in the adjoining compartment.

This raised an uproar in the servants' compartment but the train had already left the station. The train had proceeded a short distance when it was stopped and the wounded servant was taken out of the compartment by the railway officials.

A doctor was at once sent for but before he arrived the servant breathed his last. The matter was reported to the police. A deputy superintendent of the C. I. D. was also travelling in the same train. He came to the scene of the occurrence and ordered the arrest of the sergeant who was taken into custody. The compartment was detached from the train and the dead body was sent to Gujranwala for medical examination.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

THREE MURDERS AND A SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 28.

An extraordinary case of triple murder followed by the suicide of the perpetrator of the crime is reported in the city in the early hours of this morning. The man who committed the deed is one Bidre Aswathinarayana Sastri a religious lecturer, author and pundit well known to the Hindu population of Mysore. He had two wives and a daughter of about 11 years of age by the first wife. It would appear that last night the man cut the throats of his wives and daughter and soaked himself in kerosine oil and went to the public square near the police station and lighted the clothes on his body. A policeman seeing it ran to help and before water could be poured he fell down and died. A letter was found wherein it would appear that the man admitted his crime and from another letter found in his house it is stated the motive of crime appears to be that he suspected the fidelity of his first wife and was afraid that her conduct might influence that of his daughter and second wife. In the letter, which he seems to have addressed to the Magistrate he had stated that his property should be given in charity. The Chief Inspector Mahomed Hussein is enquiring into the case and inquests will be held.

ISSUE OF PREMIUM BONDS.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution regarding the Karachi Chamber's proposal for Premium Bond issue:—Resolved to advise the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that the general opinion of the members of the Chamber is adverse to the issue of bonus bonds. A new loan will no doubt be floated before long and in the meanwhile the Chamber is of opinion that Government are absorbing the bulk of the floating supplies of money available by issue of Treasury Bills.

"BROTHER RAMANANDA."

Said to have been captured after a sharp chase, Walter Yelin, 23, of the West Surrey Regiment, was charged at Marylebone in mail week, with being a deserter, and Romanoff Omar, 30, described as a Brahmin, residing at Parliament Hill, with attempting to conceal Yelin.

Mr. R. B. Knight, for the Commissioner of Police, said Omar appeared to be a sort of crank, who roamed about the country claiming almost divine powers, and in a letter he had written he gave a long account of healing wild tigers and other animals and people suffering from various diseases.

Mr. R. J. Wells, for the defence, said Omar was known as Brother Ramananda, a native of India and the owner of vast property. As a child he was placed with the "Holy Maiden" in the mountains for the purpose of devoting his life to religious work.

Yelin was handed over to the military and Omar remanded on bail.—"Daily Mail."

CHINGLEPUT TREASON TRIAL.

CONSULS' EVIDENCE ON COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, Feb. 28.

The further hearing of the case in which C. S. Sitaram Iyer stands charged with treason was resumed before the Sessions Judge.

A. Kuppuswami Iyengar the Postmaster of Conjeeveram, and Swami Pillay, registration clerk of the same Post Office were examined and cross-examined by counsel for the accused. Regarding handwriting, an expert being examined, counsel for the accused stated he was the most important witness in the case who had not been called in the lower court, and that he could not be examined as he had not been called in the lower court. If the court ruled against him on this point there was a further submission that this evidence came upon the defence by surprise, and the evidence to be given being of a technical nature the defence would require time to cross-examine him. In the interest of the prisoner in a case where the penalty was so serious, he asked the court to exercise discretion in favour of the prisoner, not to allow the evidence of an expert to go in, but in the event of its being allowed, to grant the defence a little time to cross examine him.

His honour remarked the handwriting expert was an important witness, and he could not force the defence to cross examine him at once, especially as he was taking such a lot of time in examining documents. His honour declined to exclude expert evidence.

The Public prosecutor then tendered evidence taken on commission as evidence in this case under section 507 C.P.C., He narrated the circumstances connected with the issuing of a Commission by the District Magistrate. It was stated in the petition asking for the issue of a commission that the persons to be examined principally were four Consuls, and that attendance of these witnesses at Chingleput could not be procured without an amount of delay, expense and inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable. Before the magistrate had forwarded the petition he examined the prisoner and he stated he was not prepared to go to Bombay and was not prepared to send a vakil. Continuing, the Public Prosecutor said on 21st November, an affidavit was received from the prisoner in which he stated that the Consuls should not be examined at Bombay, but should be summoned to appear before the joint magistrate to give evidence. The prisoner in that affidavit added that the Commission had been asked for to influence the Consuls to say that certain documents were received by them though they did not bear their seal, and though they were handled by the Consuls confidentially. The Prisoner was thereupon informed by the Jonit Magistrate taht he might go to Bombay and be present at the enquiry or send a vakil, but that he refused to do either. His honour would see that the district magistrate had considered the objections raised by the prisoner in his affidavit and overruled them. The Commission was issued to avoid delay, inconvenience and expense and the prisoner was at liberty to send interrogatories or be represented by a pleader.

NO INTERROGATORIES.

The Commission was not despatched till the 23rd November though issued on the 13th November and between these dates witnesses were examined and statements taken from the prisoner. The prisoner then stated that he did not intend to go Bombay and did not wish to represent nor did he wish to send interrogatories, but filed a separate petition objecting to the issue of a Commission. The district magistrate having issued a Commission what the court had to decide was the use of the evidence taken on Commission. Accused eventually when he was told that evidence taken on Commission would be used against him promised to send interrogatories later on, but instead of doing this he presented a petition saying he was unable to send interrogatories unless he was released on bail and obtain proper legal advice. This the committing magistrate was not prepared to do. On 7th December the prisoner filed a petition in the High Court. The whole of this petition was confined to showing that the Commission was a dangerous thing. Almost the last thing from the prisoner was a petition to the committing magistrate on 20th December asking the Magistrate to wire to Bombay to finish the Commission at once before Christmas Holidays to enable the case to be taken up at the January sessions. All along the prosecution were led to believe the prisoner wished to have nothing to do with the Commission. It was perfectly clear that these Consuls were not subject to the process of this court. He quoted a passage from Hall's International Law that Consuls were immune from obligation to attend courts. The issue of a Commission would be against the principles of international law and if this was so in times of peace it would be much more in times of war and consuls could not be hung up for any time in a little place like Chingleput. With regard to the prisoner, the public prosecutor submitted it was not shown there was any desire in this man's mind to be present at this Commission. On the other hand the policy of the prisoner right through was one of obstruction.

A MATTER OF DISCRETION.

Rao Sahib Venkataramyya for the prisoner argued the court had the right to know not merely whether the case fulfilled the requirements of sec. 33 of the Evdence Act, but also whether the District Magistrate had exercised his discretion properly. He asked the court to bear in mind that the charge was a serious one punishable with death. The whole case depended upon the fact whether two appeals which were material documents in the case were received by various consuls. They had to prove that these documents came through posts. Consuls enjoyed, and rightly enjoyed, certain political privileges, but was there any indication in the law that in the case of a murder where a consul happened to be witness, he could claim the privilege and not be compelled to attend court? What law said was that reasonable convenience of consuls should be consulted. The privilege was not absolute but only qualified. If the court was satisfied that Consuls need not be brought here he would pray the court to direct the Commission to issue giving the prisoner opportunity of appointing a pleader at the expense of the Crown. At this stage the court adjourned for Thursday.

When the court resumed yesterday to hear C. S. Sitarama Iyer's case, the Public Prosecutor stated that the Crown would not oppose the issue of a fresh commission but would welcome it so that it might not be possible for the accused to say that he had not the fullest opportunity of defending himself. The court directed a fresh commission to examine Bombay witnesses and the Vakil for the defence was granted time till Saturday to say whether the accused would send cross interrogations or send a pleader to represent him at the commission.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

In the 1st Division of the Rossein Plate we like

MORNING LIGHT

for win. PACIFIC place. MARMORA place.

In the second Division of the same plate we like

SALIM

win, DEVILDOM place. RAGE place.

For the Nottingham Plate

FOOLISH FANCY,

in spite of weight, has the best chance, DUNSKEY second, GIPSY'S ADVICE third. BEDTIME is spoken of as a likely fluke.

DECORUM

should win the Gosforth Park Plate with WATCH TOWER second and HUNYADI third. SAUNTERER is a fluke.

We like the

R. R. S.'S RACKET

in the Leopardstown Plate, ST. BAWN second, PASTOMINE third.

For the Melton Plate we like

EARLY BIRD

first, DICTATE second, MARAUDER third. RISING SUN is a fluke.

GAZAL

will win the Campoli Plate, NATAL second, ATA ALLAH third. COMPLACENT fluke.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

ASSUMES OFFICE.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" of the Government of Bombay was issued yesterday:—

With reference to Government Notification No. 1581, dated the 28th February, 1918, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., who has been appointed by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, took upon himself the execution of his office on the 28th February 1918, after office hours.

THE ANTROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall on Wednesday the 27th February 1918 at 8 p.m. (Sd.), when Mr. J. N. Fraser occupied the Chair. The thirty-second Annual Report and the Financial Statement were then read and adopted. The Society held 9 monthly meetings at which 13 Papers were read. Five new members were elected during the year, the number at the end of the year being 90. The Funds amounted to Rs. 5269-1-8. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, was then duly elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. The following office-bearers were duly elected for the ensing year:—Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. and S., Vice Presidents; R. P. Masani Esq., Dr. R. N. Ranina, L. M. and S., J. F. Saldanha Esq., B.A., LL.B., K. A. Chitlye, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dr. P. N. Varuwalia, LL.D., Bar-at-law, Members; Shams-Ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, C.I.E., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; R. K. Dadachanjee Esq., B.A., LL.B., Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. and S., Hon. Auditors. Mr. J. N. Fraser, the retiring President, then, delivered his Presidential Address on "What constitutes a Race?"

A vote of thanks to Principal Fraser both for his Presidential address and for his work as President during the last year concluded the business of the meeting.

MATHERAN AND ITS AUTOCRAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your interesting article of the 1st instant, under the above heading, you say that Matheran properties have gone up in some cases 150 per cent., and the Superintendent of Matheran through the Collector has been preventing the sales of such properties. I have a house on the hill which I sold some seven years ago for Rs. 22,500. The bargain was closed. The buyer, however, discovered that his wife preferred another house and requested me to cancel the bargain which I did as he was a friend of mine. I recently sold my house to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel of Quetta for Rs. 25,000 which is my cost price, and the Collector refused to transfer the property. In my case the Superintendent had nothing to do with it, as I went to the Collector direct. Our ground lease does contain a clause in which the Collector's sanction for the sale and transfer of property is necessary; but we all look upon it as merely a formality. To deprive us, however, of our right to sell in this arbitrary manner, is highly objectionable. As all the property owners in Matheran are Bombay people, the hill should be under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Collector and the Bombay Courts where we can easily seek redress against official wrongs. As it is we have got to submit, as who is to take the trouble to fight out matters in district courts which are most harassing to Bombay people, I think, Sir you ought to help us in this matter.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA
Bombay, 1st March 1918.

SIR W. MEYERS' LAST BUDGET.

(Continued from page 9.)

observed that we are over £10 million better under revenue, while our expenditure has increased by about £4½ million, leading as a result to a surplus of £5.8 million against £136,000 estimated in the Budget.

Nearly half of the total increase in Revenue is due to *Railways*, which have once more broken the record in respect of receipts, in spite of the hampering of our sea-borne trade by scarcity of freight and other war restrictions, difficulties in respect of coal, continued deterioration (owing to lack of renewal facilities) of permanent-way and rolling-stock, and the pulling up of some lines to provide railway material for Mesopotamia.

We have also a considerable increase under gain by *Exchange*, which is mainly due to the fact that in August last the Secretary of State raised his rates for Council Bills to 1s. 5d. per rupee in the case of immediate telegraphic transfers, and 1s. 4 29/32d. in the case of other Council drafts. Before this, too, the figures had been 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 5/32d. respectively, *i.e.*, in excess of the normal 1s. 4d. we take for adjusting our rupee transactions in sterling.

On the other hand we have sustained actual loss on some of our rupee coinage by reason of high silver prices, and it has been decided to take this loss against our exchange gain and not to debit it to the Gold Standard Reserve, which was not intended to deal with a situation in which the bullion value of the rupee exceeded its value on coinage: allowing for this our total net gain under this head amounts to £1 million.

Under *Salt* we have an increase of nearly £1½ million, due to large advance payments in Northern India to secure priority of issue from the stocks there. In November last these indents had so accumulated that it was estimated that it would take more than a year to clear them off, and accordingly the receipt of further indents was stopped, a measure which will be reflected in a reduction of revenue in 1918-19.

Under *Customs* we have an increase of over £1.7 million, due mainly to higher prices which affect our *ad valorem* duties. The increase is most marked under cotton piece-goods (£810,000), while tobacco, silver bullion, sugar, articles of food and drink and miscellaneous manufactured articles are also appreciably better. We have likewise increases of £150,000 under excise duty on cotton manufactures, and £120,000 under the export duty on rice.

OTHER REVENUE INCREASES.

Other heads of revenue which show material increase are:—

(1) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—£150,000, owing to favourable agricultural and trade conditions.

(2) *Mint.*—£390,000, due mainly to seigniorage charges on new rupee coinage, to cover the cost of Mint establishments and other coinage expenses.

(3) *Interest.*—£150,000, due mainly to temporary investment of the Secretary of State's large cash balances, and to fresh investments made on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

In the Revised Estimate for 1916-17 and in the Budget for the current year we set aside, in all, £600,000 of the additional interests derived from our expanded Paper Currency Reserve investments for a Paper Currency Reserve Depreciation Fund, intended to make good the difference between the original purchase price of our consols holding in the Paper Currency Reserve and its value at current prices—vide paragraphs 52 and 53 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement. The current year's Budget provision for this purpose amounted to £200,000: we now increase this to £450,000, which at present prices will raise Depreciation Fund to the full limit required.

WAR PROFITS AND INCOME TAX.

(4) *Income-Tax proper.*—£910,000, due to larger profits in various trades as a result of war conditions—of which £550,000 occurs under the Income tax head itself, while we realise £360,000 by special payments from the provinces. Income tax is a divided head, the proceeds of which are normally shared in equal proportions between Imperial and Provincial. But in order to obtain for the Government of India the full advantage of the increase in taxation imposed for Imperial purposes in 1916-17, the provinces have, as explained in paragraph 59 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for that year, to pay to us what would normally have been their share of the proceeds of the additional taxation in question.

Against this, however, we have to set off a slight decrease of £70,000 under *Super-tax*, the receipts from which we estimated in the Budget at about £1 1/3 million. This figure had to be taken very roughly, and it is satisfactory that it has been so closely worked up to.

(5) *Miscellaneous.*—£330,000, which includes £150,000 additional receipts in respect of the railway freight tax imposed this year (vide foot-note to paragraph 9), i.e., the yield of the tax is now estimated at £650,000 instead of £½ million.

(6) *Excise.*—£180,000 owing to favourable agricultural conditions. The bulk of the increase under this head falls, however, to the provinces, and the above figure represents the Imperial share only.

The only revenue item which shows any considerable decrease is *Opium* (£320,000), owing to the fact that we were not able, without going below the upset price we had fixed, to dispose of as much as we anticipated at some of our monthly sales in Calcutta—by reason of freight and exchange difficulties, and the dealers having considerable stocks in hand. The loss would have been heavier but for some counterbalancing increase owing to additional supplies to the Straits Settlements Government.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The increase under Expenditure (£4.6 million) occurs chiefly under Military charges. The total net military expenditure for the current year was placed in the Budget at £25.9 million, including a reserve of about £700,000 to meet unforeseen charges. It is now estimated to amount to £28.8 million—an excess, that is, of £2.9 million. The increase over specific provision, which is due to war preparations and requirements, amounts therefore to £3,6 million.

Under *Political* we have likewise an increase of expenditure on the South Persia Rifles, a corps raised to assist the Persian Government in maintaining order in tracts in which British interests are specially concerned with reference to present war conditions.

The only other material increases over the Budget are:—

(1) *Interest on debt.*—£690,000, due to provision for discount on our Treasury Bills. When we issue ordinary loans at a discount, the accounts procedure is to credit the receipts at par value and to show discount as an interest charge. We follow the same procedure in regard to Treasury Bills

As regards outlay in connection with our war contribution of £100 million to His Majesty's Government, we set aside £6 million for recurring charges, in respect of this amount, including (*a*) interest on money raised by loan in India and made over to His Majesty's Government, (*b*) interest on the balance to be taken over in the shape of Home war debt; and (*c*) sinking fund provision. I explained in paragraph 58 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement that we were provisionally debiting this amount to the head Interest, and on further consideration it has been decided to maintain this allocation. The fact that our war loan receipts in India have been so much larger than we anticipated does not affect the total here, since it involves a counter decrease in the Home war debt taken over and the interest thereon.

(2) *Miscellaneous.*—£520,000, the chief item being £400,000 on account of stores lost in transit between England and India.

SURPLUS OF £5.8 MILLION.

We thus, as I have already said, obtain an Imperial surplus of £5.8 million against £136,000 taken in the Budget. This satisfactory result is due in the main to the favourable agricultural conditions with which we have been blessed, and their results as reflected in the still further advance of Railway earnings. Our betterment here, together with the improved Provincial balances to which I shall refer directly, has been of material assistance to us in dealing with the very difficult situation we have had to cope with in respect of ways and means transactions.

PROVINCIAL.

We estimated in the Budget that the provinces, in the aggregate, would obtain a revenue of £32.4 million and spend £32.5 million, leaving a deficit of about £100,000, which would be made up from their balances. The present figures indicate a revenue of £33.7 million and an expenditure of £31.4 million, thus leading to an aggregate Provincial surplus of about £2.3 million.

The improvement under revenue, which is most marked in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, occurs mainly under Excise (£540,000) and Forests (£400,000). There is also a nominal increase of £470,000 under Income Tax; but that is largely set off, as indicated in paragraph 13 (4), by a payment to the Government of India under the head Transfers between Imperial and Provincial.

The decrease of about £1 million under expenditure, which is largest in the Punjab Bombay and Bengal, is due to anticipated lapses in Budget grants, mainly in respect of civil works, education, police and the profits from the wheat purchase scheme of 1915 allotted for outlay on agricultural objects.

The aggregate Provincial surplus goes, of course, into our balances, to the credit of the provinces concerned.

BORROWING IN 1917-18.

Before going on to our ways and means transactions, I should like to say something about our borrowing operations in the current year.

Our net borrowing at Home is a *minus* quantity as, while raising no fresh money there we have paid off £2.1 million in the shape of India Bonds and Railway Debentures falling due.

The War Loan we floated in India in various shapes was, as announced prior to its floatation, intended to be made over to His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the war, and to form part of India's total war contribution of £100 million which was offered with such general approval. The balance of the said £100 million was to be defrayed by our taking over a portion of the previously existing Home War debt.

Having regard to the anticipations of my expert advisers and the necessity for caution, I was unable, in connection with the current year's Budget, to estimate the total amount of the War Loan at more than £10 million, though I expressed the hope that this might be materially exceeded. That hope has been justified to an extent far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine expert, as will be seen from the figures beow, which are in million of pounds.

Main Loan - -	26.6
Postal Section - - -	2.9
Cash Certificates - - -	6.6
Total	36.1

This splendid response to our loan is due in great measure to the patriotic propagandist work of Provincial and District War Loan Committees working under the auspices of the Heads of Provincial Governments, as also to the cordial co-operation of the Presidency Banks, especially those of Bengal and Bombay. The Bank of Bengal made special arrangements for advancing money, to be repaid in gradual instalments, to persons who wished to subscribe to the loan but had not funds immediately available. The Government also assisted its officers in this respect by a scheme under which these were enabled to subscribe in ten monthly instalments to be deducted from their pay—a scheme which was supplemented by the Presidency Banks in regard to officers who to wished to spread their payments over a longer period.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE. OVERWHELMED.

The surprising response to the loan had, however, one disadvantage. The Public Debt Office was absolutely overwhelmed by the volume of the work suddenly thrown upon it, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the Bank of Bengal, which manages this office, and whose staff had previously been depleted by a number of its officers going to military service, there was considerable delay in the issue of scrip. I may say that steps have been taken to prevent any such complaint in respect of next year's loan by simplifying and decentralizing arrangements as far as possible.

Taking the various forms in which the loan might be subscribed to in the main section and its post office ancillary, the results are as follows:—

	In millions of pounds.
5 per cent. long-term Loan of 1929-47	8.3
5½ per cent. 3-year War Bonds	13.2
5½ per cent. 5-year War Bonds	8.0
Total	29.5

It will be seen that, in spite of the conversion facilities it carried in regard to previous loans, less than one-third of the total was realised from the long-term loan, and that the 3-year short-term war bonds received a material preference over the 5-year.

It is interesting to note that the great bulk of the applications in all three issues were fully paid up, the percentage of such applications varying from 75 per cent. in the case of the long-term loan to 89 per cent. in the case of the 5-year bonds.

As regards the cash certificates, the nature of which was explained in my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, these have come to stay, and the results this year have been most gratifying, the total figure £6.6 million, (of which only about £300,000 was found by withdrawals from existing postal accounts) being in excess of any previous year's regular borrowing in India. It will be remembered, however, that although the normal currency of our cash certificates is for 5 years, we undertake to repay them on demand, though of course at some sacrifice of interest. Such withdrawals, on the basis of the latest statistics, will amount to about £600,000, thus leaving the net receipts at £6 million.

BOMBAY LEADING.

I look forward with confidence to the continued operation of this scheme as establishing a valid and welcome *nexus* between Government and the really small investors; and as an illustration of this I may say that 6 per cent. of the subscriptions to the post office section of the loan came from people who put in Rs. 100 or less, and that the purchase of Rs. 10 cash certificates accounted for about 21 per cent. of the total receipts under that head up to the 15th October.

Taking the British provinces, in respect of the main and postal sections, and of the actuals already available as regards cash certificates, Bombay heads the list with a total subscription of 14 crores, followed by Bengal with nearly 12 crores, and by the Punjab with a little over 6. As a Madras officer, I must express my disappointment that my Presidency has not done as well, compared with others, as I expected, having allowed itself to be distanced not only by the United Provinces and the Punjab, but also by Burma. It has of course to be remembered that some of the subscriptions received in Calcutta and Bombay represented applications on behalf of subscribers residing in adjoining Provinces or States.

The capital expenditure falls short of the Budget Estimate by £600,000, due mainly to lapses under railway expenditure at Home, which could not be fully made up by extra outlay here.

We have also had to incur expenditure to the extent of £2.1 million on the purchase of military stores and equipment in anticipation of demands either in India or from the Expeditionary forces. Pending their allocation to specific requirements, when the cost will be treated as expenditure debitable to Indian revenues or recoverable from the Home Government as the case may be it has to be charged to a suspense head, thus reducing the resources available for general ways and means purposes.

The Treasury Bills receipts and the Imperial and Provincial surpluses have already been explained, while the American "credit" transaction is referred to later in paragraph 39.

Special war receipts are now estimated to produce £200,000 only, by reason of smaller receipts in connection with the employment of enemy ships.

Miscellaneous items balance to *nil* as against an anticipated credit of £1½ million. This is due to—

(a) The amounts recoverable from his Majesty's Government in respect of 1916-17 having been less than anticipated.

(b) The fact that no recovery has yet been made, pending more definite compilation and adjustment of accounts, of the sums which under present arrangements constitute the share of his Majesty's Government in respect of the cost of the South Persia Rifles—*vide* paragraph 16

It will thus be seen that, apart from the £20 million to be invested in Home Treasury Bills, which I will explain directly, we are about £27 1/3 million to the good as compared with original anticipations, a result obtained mainly

(a) By our having a large (combined) Imperial and Provincial surplus of £8.1 million, whereas in the Budget we expected these two items to balance to *nil*.

(b) By our receipts from Treasury Bills, including the temporary loan from the Bank of Bombay referred to in paragraph 27.

These results would lead up to an aggregate closing balance in India and England of £44 million as against about £17½ million taken in the Budget.

PRESENT POSITION.

We have, however, arranged with the Secretary of State, on whose side, as I shall presently explain, the greater part of this balance has accrued, to reduce it by the purchase of £20 million of Home Treasury Bills, to be realised later in order to meet the special liabilities which will then come upon us.

Apart from our Treasury Bills, which mature in the coming year and which we propose to pay off or renew then, our position as regards temporary debt is as follows. In 1920 we have to pay off the three-year War Bonds issued this year amounting to about £13 million. In 1922 we have to pay the five-year War Bonds of 1917, amounting to about £8 million. Our this year cash certificates, amounting to £6 million net (after deducting amounts already repaid), will also fall due in 1922. In 1923, again, we have to pay off the loan of 1915, amounting to £3½ million: we have the option, however, of paying this in 1920. Moreover, our borrowing programme for next year will in all probability include the issue of short term bonds, and if we repeat bonds for three and five years, the former will mature in 1921, and the latter, and fresh cash certificates, in 1923.

Lastly, when peace conditions permit the resumption of the Railway Capital Programme on a scale necessary to provide adequately for requirements—and this will involve making up a lot of leeway in respect of the compulsory cutting down of that programme during the war—we shall probably find some difficulty in raising, on reasonable terms, the amount of capital which would be required.

We propose therefore, as against our temporary borrowings on Treasury Bills here, and in view of the satisfactory financial position of India as a whole, to invest £20 million in Home Treasury Bills in order to provide for the liabilities which in one way or another will come upon us shortly after the war is over.

This investment will, of course, help the Home Government *pro tanto* in providing funds for the war. And counting in investments from the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves, we shall thus have put £32 million of fresh money into Home Treasury Bills this year, making in all, in addition to the £35 million we had already put in up to the end of 1916-17, a total of £67 million lent to the Home Government, and quite outside our special war contribution, since the war began. This will be increased by £16 million in the coming year through the additional investment against the Paper Currency Reserve proposed in paragraph 70.

POSITION OF ANXIETY.

But though our position, taking India and England together, is a decidedly satisfactory one, there is a most marked difference between the position in the two countries, owing to the very large war expenditure which we have to meet here and for which the Secretary of State receives payment in London, while we have also to defray large Council drawings, which is issued in the interests of India's export trade, the bulk of which at the present time consists of commodities of national importance. Owing, again, to the high price of, and keen competition for, silver, the Secretary of State has not been able to make counter-remittances to us in this form (for coinage) to anything like the extent that we had hoped for, while the necessity of conserving the central gold resources of the Empire has precluded his making alternative counter-remittances to us in that metal. America, too, has prohibited the export of gold and silver except under special licence since September, 1917. Accordingly, while the Secretary of State's balances have been exceedingly high, our position has been one of constant anxiety.

In the current year's Budget we estimated that we should have to incur a repayable outlay of £39 million for war purposes, including £2.7 million for remittances to East Africa and expenditure on behalf of Australia and the Ministry of Munitions. Leaving out minor miscellaneous adjustments, we proposed to find this amount to the extent of £24½ million from revenue, representing ordinary Home charges in respect of current and capital expenditure; £10 million from the proceeds of the War Loan, including cash certificates; and about £4 million through purchase of silver by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was to finance himself for his ordinary requirements from the recoveries he obtained from the War Office, and we were unable to make any specific provision for Council drawings, barring a sum of £½ million representing the difference between estimated outstandings at the beginning and at the end of the year. For the current Council drawings we had to trust to further purchase of silver by the Secretary of State and further investment from the Paper Currency Reserve.

HOME DEFRAYAL.

The present state of things, taking actuals so far as they are available and anticipations in respect of the remainder of the year, is as follows:—

(1) The outlay on behalf of his Majesty's Government, including as before remittances to East Africa and expenditure on behalf of Australia, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions, amounts to no less than £66 million.

(2) The Secretary of State's drawings are expected to amount to £34.8 million, inclusive of special allotments to the Exchange Banks to enable them to finance tea and rice purchases for his Majesty's Food Controller, and other payments which are practically equivalent to Council bills. The latter category covers special finance which we provided in India in respect of wheat purchases negotiated for the Royal Commission on food supplies.

(3) We have further to provide funds for the purchase of tea for the War Office in Ceylon and of foodstuffs for that Colony in India, for coinage undertaken in India on behalf of Egypt, and for special remittances in connection with the war to Jeddah and other places. These various items amount together to £2 million.

(4) We have to meet increased liabilities for the payment of money orders issued by foreign countries on India to the extent of £5.3 million.

We thus get to the gigantic total (for India) of about £108 million, representing, in effect, remittances to England and other countries.

To this we have to add a further sum of £2.7 million which, under arrangements between his Majesty's Government and the United States, we have had to provide here in credits to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the benefit of American importers of jute and other Indian articles required in connection with the war, who would otherwise find it difficult to discharge their liabilities. This sum represents, in effect, an addition to the Secretary of State's ordinary Council drawings. On the other side, the American Government credits us with an equivalent amount in dollars, and we are assuming the realisation of this sum next year—*vide* paragraph 66 *infra*.

Our special liabilities for what may be called remittance purposes thus reach about £111 million, which is nearly half as much again as our total current revenue (Imperial) as now estimated, and about three and a half times as much as the Secretary of State's Council drawings in the last year of peace (1913-14), when we had, of course, no special war charges and the like to meet on behalf of his Majesty's Government and other British Administrations.

A HUGE DEMAND.

We have met, or will meet, this huge demand in the following ways:—

(a) By proceeds in India of our War Loan, including £6 million (net) in cash certificates—about £34½ million. The loan produced an additional £1.1 million received in London under special conditions in the shape of Home Treasury Bills, but this is, of course, no use to us in India.

(b) By adding to £24½ million, put down in the Budget estimate as obtainable from revenue, the further sum of £7 million representing, approximately, improvements in revenue (Imperial and Provincial) arising in India: in all, therefore, £31½ million.

(c) By the obtainment of £30 million from Treasury Bills, including the special loan from the Bombay Presidency Bank referred to in paragraph 27.

(d) By fresh coinage of silver, or bullion awaiting coinage—£13.3 million.

(e) By profits from the Gold Standard Reserve in respect of rupee coinage—£1.4 million.

(f) By further investment in London on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve, which sets free rupees on this side—£8.7 million. We took power last April to increase our Paper Currency investments by £8 million and had £1 million still in reserve against previous investing powers. Against this investments have been made to the extent of £8.7 million, leaving a balance of £300,000 which is available for further investment hereafter.

We thus work up to a total of over £119 million as against remittance liabilities of £111 million. But we have likewise to take into account the worseness in our miscellaneous capital transactions as described in paragraphs 31 (3) and 32, and the net result is that we shall have a closing balance in India of £16 million against £12.2 million taken in the Budget. As will be seen later, this surplus will be fully required next year.

BUDGET STATEMENT FOR 1918-19

Assuming that next year's monsoon will be normal, the following statement compares the Revised Estimate for 1917-18 with the Budget forecast for 1918-19.

In millions of pounds.

Revised, 1917-18.

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	76·677	33·724	110·401
Expenditure ..	70·852	31·468	102·320
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+5·825	+ 2·256	+8·081

In millions of pounds.

Budget, 1918-19.

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	73·999	34·348	108·347
Expenditure ..	71·708	34.443	106·151
Surplus (+) or deficit (—). ..	+2·291	—·095	+2·196

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE-IMPERIAL.

It will thus be seen that we expect to be bout £2 2/3 million worse off under revenue while the expenditure is about £800,000 more than in the current year, thus giving a surplus of £2.3 million against £5.8 million now expected for 1917-18

The reduction in Revenue is primarily due to a decrease in *Salt* receipts (£1.9 million), and the elimination of gain by *Exchange*, estimated this year at £1 million net. To take credit for the latter would be gambling on a continuance of the present rates of exchange, which we have no desire to see maintained when the circumstances that justify them pass away, and we therefore, following precedent, leave it out of account in our budgetary anticipations.

The falling off under Salt is due to the stoppage of indents in Northern India, referred to in paragraph 11, which, in view of that given in paragraph 9 for the current for a considerable time.

The following table, which is on the lines of that given in paragraph 9 for te current year shows the total *Railway* results for 1916-17, and those now estimated for 1917-18, and forecasted for 1918-19:—

—	1916-17.	Revised, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.
Gross receipts	41·8	45·5	47·0
Working expenses, including payments of surplus profits to Railway Companies.	20·7	21·7	24·1
Net receipts	21·1	23·8	22·9
Add—Receipts from Subsidised Companies and miscellaneous receipts in England.	0·2	0 2	0·1
Total receipts ..	21·3	24·0	23·08
Deduct—Interest charges and some miscellaneous expenditure.	13·8	13,9	13·
Net profit on Railways	7·5	10·1	9·2

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

In forecasting gross receipts for next year, we have to bear in mind that those of 1917-18 were swelled by an extraordinarily good monsoon, and that, with continued wear and tear of rolling-stock and absence of adequate facility for renewal, a time must come at which the railways cannot carry all the passengers and tonnage that they might otherwise convey. We think, therefore, that it is not safe to estimate for an increase of more than £1½ million on the Revised Estimate for the current year. On the other hand, we have to provide for an increase of nearly £2½ million under working Land, we have to provide for an increase of nearly £2½ million under working expenses, including special renewals in order to provide, as far as circumstances permit us, for enabling the railways to bear the strain the present circumstances are putting upon them.

Taking minor alterations into account, we thus, as shown in the tables, get to a final net profit on Railways of £9.2 million against £10.1 million now estimated for 1917-18 and £7.5 million in 1916-17—a decrease, that is, £9000,000 as compared with the current year.

Interest receipts show an increase of nearly £1½ million, with reference to the investment of £20 million in Home Treasury Bills indicated in paragraph 34, and the fact that the special Paper Currency Depreciation Fund, referred to in paragraph 13 (3), having now been made up to the total amount at present required, no further contributions thereto will be needed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION GRANT.

There is a decrease of £300,000 under Miscellaneous, the principal item leading to this result being £170,000 due to profits on the wheat scheme of 1915, which figure in the accounts for the current year and will not now recur. But so far as Imperial revenues are concerned, the decrease under this latter item will be counterbalanced by an almost like decrease in payments to the provinces under *Transfer between Imperial and Provincial*, since most of the wheat profits were passed on to the Local Governments under this head.

On the other hand, there is an increase here, by reason of a special recurring grant of £200,000 for the development of primary education, which we propose to make in supplement of that given this year for improving the pay and training of teachers in primary and secondary schools. We desire to give this fresh evidence of our concern for educational development, though the amount we can assign is but small by reason of the strain on our resources occasioned by the war. Apart from this too, as your Excellency indicated in your opening speech, it is impossible to embark on large fresh commitments from Imperial funds till the future powers of local bodies, and the future relations of local, Provincial and Imperial finance, have been determined in connection with the scheme of Constitutional Reforms.

Nearly the whole of this grant will be distributed to the provinces, and these and other adjustments will result in the net payment from Imperial revenues under *Transfers between Imperial and Provincial* being about the same as in the current year.

EXCISE AND TAXES.

(1) Under *Customs*, we anticipate about £410,000 less than now estimated for the current year, on the assumption that a decreased volume of trade, which will probably result from the shipping situation, will be largely countered by higher prices reflected in our *ad valorem* duties.

As regards Income-tax and Super-tax (taken together) we estimate an increase of about £170,000 over the receipts of the current year as shown in the Revised Estimate.

Post and Telegraphs are estimated to give us £290,000 more. But this is more than set-off by an increase of £330,000 under expenditure, due to expansion of the operations of the Department, an increase in pay of establishments with reference to war conditions, and increased price of stores and stationery.

EXPENDITURE.

Turning now to the Expenditure side, the net outlay under Military Services is estimated in the current year at £28.8 million. But various items of this are non-recurring or will recur in smaller proportion next year. In the former category figures this year's expenditure on rifles and ammunition (£1,450,000); the latter covers diminished expenditure in connection with the North-West Frontier (£370,000), purchase of Hotchkiss and Lewis guns, manufacture of ammunition, etc. (£170,000), and smaller provision for Home stores, Military Works, and Railway charges, etc., (£510.000).

On the other hand we have to take into account:—

(*a*) £550,000 extra for increased pay concessions to British troops—vide paragraph 15, item (b)—for a whole year instead of for a few months only as in the current year.

(*b*) £200,000 for introduction of the Station Hospital system for India and improvements of hospitals.

(*c*) £250,000 for extension of Ordnance factories.

The net result of these various changes is to bring the allocated 1918-19 expenditure up to £27.3 million, and to this we add a reserve £1.7 million for charges at present unforeseen, so as to be in a position to meet additional outlay consequent on the war such as has come on us after the Budget was framed in the last two years. The total provision for net Military expenditure is thus £29 million.

India's share of the total expenditure on the South Persia Rifles which, as stated in paragraph 16, is shown under Political, is estimated at £750,000 for next year, against £900,000 this. The decrease is mainly due to non-recurrence of the adjustment which had to be made this year in respect of charges of 1916-17, vide paragraph 16 supra. But allowing for increase in other Political expenditure in Persia, the total figures under this head are £350,000 more than in the Revised.

(1) Our total charges in respect of the War debt remain at £6 million, including sinking funds of £270.000 in connection with this year's long term Indian issue (vide paragraph 81 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement) and £470,000 in respect of the Home war debt taken over.

(2) Under Miscellaneous we get an improvement of £500,000 by reverting to the Budget figure for the current year and omitting the special increase in the Revised referred to in paragraph 17.

SURPLUS OF £2.3 MILLION.

The financial result, so far as it can at present be forecasted, is, as I have already

(Continued on page 12.)

SIR W. MEYER'S LAST BUDGET.

(Continued from page 11.)

said, a revenue surplus of £2.3 million. We shall need every penny of this—and more too if it should accrue to us—to meet our ways and means difficulties, and there can be no question, while war conditions continue, of reduction of taxation. On the other hand, as our difficulties arise on the way and means, and not on the revenue, side there is no present necessity for adding to the fresh imposts imposed during the last two years. We therefore keep our taxation on the existing level.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE-PROVINCIAL.

The Provincial revenues are taken in the Budget at £34.3 million and the expenditure at £34.4 million. An increase of revenue is anticipated everywhere except in the United Provinces. The current year's revenue in these provinces has been inflated by special receipts from irrigation, and provision has been made for normal receipts in the coming years; part of the decline is also due to the omision of the non-recurring assignment made to provincial revenues in the current year from the profits of the wheat scheme. Assignments on the latter account have been made to other provinces also, but in their case the increase of revenue from normal growth is expected to exceed the deterioration arising from the omission of the assignments next year.

The result is, as I have said, that Provincial receipts and expenditure are nearly in equilibrium; but nevertheless the provinces can anticipate the spending of nearly £5 million more than they were able to lay out in the current year.

The financial situation has compelled us to keep in force the instructions to Local Governments I have referred to in previous speeches to refrain from new outlay which is not immediately necessary or remunerative, and to maintain their expenditure as far as possible within the limits of their current income. I have once more to acknowledge the loyalty with which the Local Governments are carrying out this policy, and the figures I have just cited show that the restriction has not been incompatible with reasonable increase in Provincial expenditure.

1918-19 LIABILITIES.

But though our position, taking India and England together, is quite satisfactory, things are very different when we look at India alone. Our recoverable war expenditure for His Majesty's Government cannot be estimated at less than about £70¼ million while we have inaddition to supply funds to East Africa to the extent of £2.8 million: in all therefore £73.2 million.

We shall also have to meet £2 million in respect of Council Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in the current year but not payable by us till after its close, and £2.7 million in respect of the temporary loan obtained from the Bank of Bombay which has to be repaid in 1918-19. Our liabilities thus come to £78 million.

Against this we have £22.1 million available from surplus of revenue over expenditure in India, and we anticipate getting £20 million by fresh borrowing a measure on which I shall have more to say later. So far then, we have got £42 million, and are still £36 million to the bad, without making any allowance for fresh Council Bills.

We hope to meet this deficiency thus:—

(a) By specie remittances from the Secretary of State to the extent of £13 million, including £1 million in transit at the end of the current year.

(b) By further investment, as circumstances require it, of £16 million (24 crores) against the Paper Currency Reserve—or, if account be taken of the unutilised balance of our existing powers of £16.3 milion, thus giving us the command of an equal amount of money here. I shall later on introduce a Bill giving us the necessary power in this respect.

(c) By drawing £5 million from our balances in India which, as I have already stated, are expected to stand at £16 million at the close of the current year.

(d) We also expect that we shall obtain repayment during the next year of the credits for £2.7 million which we are placing at the disposal of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York during the current year. But that sum will be required for payments of foreign money orders, as remittances by this source must be assumed to continue next year, though, we may hope, not on the same scale as this year.

On these calculations and allowing for some minor adjustments, we should have a closing balance in India of about £11.1 million, which is a good deal less than the normal closing balance (£12¼ million) to which we usually look.

NEXT YEAR'S BORROWING.

I will conclude this portion of my speech with some further remarks as regards our borrowing next year. We propose, following this year's precedent, that the regular loan receipts, and those from cash certificates, shall all go to his Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war in further redemption of our £100 million contribution. We thus assist ourselves also, since the payment to his Majesty's Government is made by adjustment with the Secretary of State in London, while we get the primary benefit of the sums received in India.

As I have already said, the War Loan of this year, including cash certificates brought us in nearly £35 million in India. Next year's loan will again have no limit of amount, and I shall rejoice if we get results approaching to those of this year. The success of the 1917 loan was largely due to the splendid efforts made by Heads of Provinces and Provincial and Local Committees, and the Government of India look with grateful confidence to a renewal of these efforts in respect of the fresh War loan of 1918. But in framing Budget estimates I must proceed cautiously, and take into account that the very fact of this year's effort having been such a large one militates against the expectation of an equal harvest next year. It has to be remembered too that we also count on raising £27 million by Treasury Bills. For the purposes of the Budget estimates therefore and our ways and means calculations, and after consultation with my expert advisers, official and non-official, I do not think it safe to put down for the present a larger amount than £20 million for next year's War Loan, including cash certificates. But I repeat that this is regarded as a minimum amount, and that no one will be better pleased than I (and I can speak with equal confidence, on behalf of your Excellency and the Government) if this estimate should be very largely exceeded, and India's effort should once more show that she derides the cautious calculations of her financiers.

I would impress on the Council and the public that the raising of a large war loan here produces three very material advantages to India and the Empire. *First.*—It gives his Majesty's Government fresh money for the conduct of the war in lieu of a mere readjustment of previous war expenditure, and thus makes India's war contribution still more useful. *Second.*—It assists the Government of India in obtaining funds for the financing of war expenditure here to meet the needs of his Majesty's Government. *Third:*—India profits economicallly by her contribution being raised by internal borrowing the interest on which is disbursed in this country, instead of by adjustment which involves payment of interest on a portion of the British debt.

The raising of a further sum of £20 million by loan in this country will bring our total contribution by fresh borrowing to more than half of the full £100 million for which we have made ourselves liable; and to the extent that we may obtain more than £20 million this proportion will be correspondingly increased. I may add that in order to eliminate as far as possible competition with our efforts in this direction, we shall shortly place restrictions on issues of capital in this country, except in so far as these are required for enterprises of national importance at the present time. I shall before long introduce the legislation necessary to give effect to this decision.

Having regard to present money conditions and the fact that we are obtaining funds at present by the issue of Treasury Bills, we do not propose to start the new loan immediately and it would be premature at present to commit ourselves as to the date of issue and the form which the loan shall take. I may, however, provisionally indicate that, having regard to the relative amounts obtained this year on the long term loan and from the short term war bonds, we are at present disinclined to issue a further long term loan in 1918. I think, after consulting those who are entitled to speak with most weight on this matter, that we shall be more likely to obtain an adequate response by concentrating ourselves on short term bonds. We might, for example, put out once more the 3-year and 5-year bonds, which were so successful this year, and add a further category of bonds having a somewhat longer period. We contemplate that outstanding Treasury Bills shall be received on suitable terms in subscription to the new loan.

The cash certificates will, of course, continue on their present footing.

NO PREMIUM BONDS.

I need only at present add a few words on the subject of premium bonds, which to some people seem a desirable method of adding to the attraction of our loans. I may say at once that I have no puritanical scruples in this mater, and that if I thought that the issue of premium bonds would bring us in any large amount of money which we should otherwise not obtain, I would do my best to get them sanctioned. I have, however, found that the general opinion of financial and commercial authorities entitled to speak with weight on this subject is that we should not obtain this result. It would *prima facie* be impossible for us to issue a loan at a very small rate of interest (having regard to present market conditions) with the bulk of the inducements in prizes: that would be a gambling transaction which the Government ought not to take up. As regards the alternative of issuing a loan at a fair flat rate of interest, though somewhat below what we should otherwise have to pay, with supplementary prize inducements, the general opinion is that it would not work. Having regard to the present price of money, banks and serious investors are not likely to be satisfied with less than the rate of interest we had to pay this year on the remote chance of getting a prize; while as regards those who like a flutter, the consensus of opinion is that they prefer speculative share investments, which involve a considerable degree of real or imaginary skill and give them the constant stimulus of following the ups and downs of the market. These views receive corroboration from the fact that the recent premium bonds issue in Ceylon was a complete failure.

The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on military services for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	Gross.	Net, *i.e.*, deducting receipts.
	£	£
1914-15	21,809,603	20,434,315
1915-16	23,503,093	22,261,353
1916-17	26,566,757	24,990,811
1917-18 (Budget)..	27,227,100	25,900,000
1917-18 (Revised) .	30,284,700	28,782,500
1918-19 (Budget)..	30,532,700	29,000,000

The Budget provision for next year has been fixed at £29 million. I have already (paragraph 61) explained the need for this large provision. It includes a reserve of £1,677,000 to meet charges which we cannot yet specifically foresee, but which, as the experience of preceding war years shows are likely to come upon us in one way or another.

The total cash contributions from Indian Princes and others towards the cost of the war received this year amount to £428,000. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has also continued to receive considerable sums for the provision of motor ambulances and the like and the supply of comforts to the troops at the front.

The gross amount contributed from Indian revenues on account of the normal pay and charges of the military forces despatched out of India up to the end of 1917-18 may be taken at £28 million. Against this, however, must be set the cost of maintaining substituted British troops (Territorial and Garrison battalions) actually serving in India, which is borne by His Majesty's Government under the Resolution of the Houses of Parliament referred to in paragraph 39 of my last year's speech. Taking this into account, our total net contribution towards the cost of the war in respect of the Expeditionary Forces is about £15¾ million to the end of the current year, to which another £4¾ million should be added in respect of 1918-19. And outside these adjustments, and taking our normal net military expenditure, on the basis of the 1913-14 figures (£19.9 million), at £20 million, we have had to incur an additional outlay, due almost entirely to the war, amounting to £16½ million up to the end of the current year, and £25½ million including the estimated expenditure for 1918-19.

RETROSPECT AND CONCLUSION.

This is the last Financial Statement which I shall have the honour to present to the Council. My tenure of office as Finance Member is drawing to its end, and it has been a particularly difficult and arduous one. When I took up my post I hoped that I might share the good fortune which my distinguished predecessor enjoyed in such ample measure. But *dis aliter visum*: in my first year I was beset with troubles arising out of the bank failures in 1913 in Northern India and an unsatisfactory monsoon; soon after that the war came upon us; and since then I have had to face a constant succession of difficult and abnormal circumstances.

I am able to record with satisfaction the measure of success which has attended my efforts to demonstrate the readiness of Government to secure, by a more liberal utilisation of its funds, relief to commercial and financial interests in times of stringency. It has been my consistent policy to give proof of this desire by making temporary loans (as has been done on occasion) to the Presidency Banks; by leaving in deposit with them, till actually required by us, the proceeds of our public loans; by avoiding as much as possible the lock-up of funds in our reserve treasuries; and by the maintenance with the Presidency Banks of balances at all times considerably, and at certain periods far, in excess of the standards previously observed. It is largely owing to action of this character that it has been possible to secure the money market against the strain to which our war finance must otherwise have exposed it, and in particular to raise the large sums we have recently obtained by way of loan without materially inconveniencing the market. A striking feature of our financial operations in the last year has been the way in which money has tended to return to the larger trade centres, in other words the extent to which there has been an increase in the supplies of floating capital in these centres. It would be premature to attempt to analyse the causes of this change in Indian money market conditions, but I think it can reasonably be hoped that this change has come to stay, and that one result will be that it will tend to eliminate to some extent the excessive seasonal stringency which has been in the past a characteristic of our money market during certain months of the year.

It also justifies the hope that greater dependence may hereafter be placed on the Indian money market for the raising of the funds necessary for the development of our railway and irrigation works, and it will likewise pave the way for the solution of the somewhat kindred question of the greater development of banking throughout the country. Let me here gratefully record my acknowledgment of the response which the Presidency Banks have extended to my desire to see the establishment of cordial and close relations between Government and them as representatives of the financial interests of the country. I have always looked on their Secretaries as non-official comrades, to be freely consulted in respect of loans and other matters affecting the money market, and I have met with ready and very valuable response in such cases.

CURRENCY NOTES MORE POPULAR.

An even greater degree of success than I dared hope has atended our efforts to secure the expansion of our currency note system. In the early months of the war, as the Council will recollect, the general dislocation of trade and finance brought about a temporary though successfully met, run on our notes, while the restoration of confidence which followed on free and unrestricted payments in silver, pointed to the general soundness of our system and to the possibility of its further expansion by increases in the facilities for encashment. Accordingly, as I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1916-17, we proceeded with measures to secure the widest facilities for the exchange of silver against notes, not merely, as the law requires, at special currency centres, but at all district treasuries; while we also made arrangements with the Presidency Banks for the issue and prompt encashment of notes at a number of their branches.

The results of these measures have been most gratifying, not only because they have made our currency notes more popular, but because they have enabled us to rely with greater boldness on this portion of our financial system to meet the added and continually growing demands on Government funds for the carrying on of the war and of our trade. Taking the figures as on 1st February, our gross circulation has increased, in round figures, from £42½ million in 1914 to £70 million in 1918; while the active circulation i.e., that portion of the note circulation which is held outside the Government treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency banks, has grown between the same dates from £34½ million to £54¾ millions.

We have now initiated the experiment of issuing small notes for Rs. 2½ and Re. 1 which, as I have already said, promise to prove a material success. The popularity of these notes will, I trust, increase as time goes on.

SUCCESS OF INDIAN BORROWINGS.

Equally gratifying are the results which have attended our efforts in relying on the Indian market for our capital borrowings. In 1913-14, allowing for repayment of maturing obligations and including the borrowing transactions of railway companies managing State owned lines, we raised in all £4.7 million, of which £2.8 million were borrowed in England. In the current year, as in 1916-17, we have kept completely out of the London market. Indeed, we have gone further. We have this year discharged £2 million of previous sterling debt, while the sum total of our net Indian borrowings has reached what would have been in normal times a great figure for any country, and is a gigantic one for us, viz., £65 million. I readily recognise that the borrowings of the current year have been abnormal, and specially stimulated by the patriotic consideration that—except as regards Treasury Bills, which are a new feature in Indian finance—the proceeds were to be handed over to his Majesty's Government for war purposes. It is also the case that the large and constant war disbursements by Government during the last two years have facilitated our borrowing operations. But even making allowances for these special features there is a most striking contrast between the borrowings of 1917-18 and those of 1913-14. And if we take the figures for a wider period—for the four years ending 1913-14 as compared with those for the four years, ending 1917-18—and omit from the latter our short-term Treasury Bills, the contrast is still very marked. In the first period our net borrowings were £4.8 million in England and £5.9 million in India—in all £10.7 million. The second period gives a total of £49 million, of which all but £3 million have been raised in India.

Next year again, as I have already informed the Council, we hope to draw on the Indian loan market to the extent of at least £47 million in respect of our war borrowing and fresh Treasury Bills, the latter representing the discharging value of the bills outstanding at end of 1917-18.

We have further opened up new borrowing sources, and I refer here specially to the postal sections of the last three loans and to the cash certificates.

HISTORY OF WAR FINANCE.

Briefly, the history of our war finance may be divided into two periods. The first period was marked, in India as elsewhere, by a general dislocation of trade and finance. We experienced a serious run on our savings bank deposits, and some panic encashment of our currency notes. There was a considerable demand for the remittance of money to London, and sterling drafts on London to the extent of £8¾ million had to be sold between August 1914 and January 1915 to maintain the exchange value of the rupee. This temporary want of confidence soon passed away, though it left as a legacy £14 million of temporary debt which we had to raise to meet our current requirements, *viz.*, £7 million from the Gold Standard Reserve, and £7 million raised by the Secretary of State in India Bills in lieu of a permanent loan of £4½ million which he had contemplated when the Budget for 1914-15 was framed. But it was not until the autumn of 1915, that is to say, when rather more than a year had elapsed since the outbreak of the war, that the tide set in which was to bring with it entirely divergent, and by reason of their novelty peculiarly difficult, problems.

The first period, then, was one calling for the consolidation and conservation of our resources. With a serious decline in the values of and demand for our leading general depression, and with public confidence only lately recovered from the first shock of the war, prudence clearly dictated postponement of additional taxation in spite of a considerable temporary deficit. Meanwhile we did what we could in the form of indirect assistance to the mother country. During 1915-16 we reduced our net Home borrowings for capital expenditure from an estimated sum of £5½ million to about £2 million, and we also paid off £3 million of our borrowings from the Gold Standard Reserve. The object which we set before ourselves during the first period of our war finance was to abstain as far as possible from drawing on the resources of the London Market, and to make provision, by the curtailment of expenditure in this country, to meet possible military contingencies.

By the autumn of 1915, the effects of the dislocation which set in on the outbreak of the war had passed away. A considerable demand made itself felt, mainly as a result of war conditions, for the products of this country, and the export trade, which had been seriously curtailed, began to show a marked and growing revival. The circumstances attending this restoration of active trade conditions rendered possible not only a continuance of the policy of abstaining from borrowing in London, but also the imposition of additional taxation in India. Accordingly we proceeded to strengthen our position by a programme of taxation, introduced in the Budget of 1916-17, which included the revision of our import tariff, save as regards the important item of piece-goods; the imposition of new duties on the exports of jute and tea; a small addition to the salt tax; and the enhancement and graduation of the income tax. And as a logical sequence of the last mentioned measure, the Council has now before it a Bill for the material improvement of our Income Tax machinery. We abstained from any fresh borrowing in England and paid off the £7 million of India Bills referred to above (paragraph 121) as well as some India Bonds which fell due for redemption in the ordinary course. We also cleared off the £4 million which we still owed to the Gold Standard Reserve.

We had now cleared the decks for further action, and in 1917-18 we felt able to take the step, which we had always hoped we might be in a position to take, of making a direct pecuniary contribution by India towards the prosecution of the war.

This brief review of our war finance would be incomplete without reference to the magnitude and difficulty of our ways and means operations in the last two years. I have, however, dealt at some length with this matter in an earlier portion of my speech, and I need only now cite certain salient figures which will show how heavy this burden has been. War expenditure for his Majesty's Government and analogous items have involved us in a net outlay in India of £128 million during the last 3½ years. At the same time, we have had to meet heavy Council drawings representing the demand of trade for fresh funds in this country. These increased from £20 million in 1915-16 to £33 million in 1916-17, and will this year amount to about £35 million.

Repayment in respect of these transactions has been in England, and to find the requisite funds for our disbursements here has been a matter of great and growing difficulty and anxiety.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF INDIA.

It will be seen from these figures and remarks how much ground we have traversed during the last few years; and what strikes one first and last is the way in which the war has brought out the financial strength of India. No one could have imagined, for example, three years ago that we should be able, with a moderate increase of taxation, to offer his Majesty's Government £100 million as a special war contribution over and above the additional charges which the war has entailed on our own military budgets; that we could borrow in India anything like as much as we have done, raising, for example, more than one-third of the £100 million war contribution by direct loan in this country in a single year; or again, that we should have found it possible to meet, as we have done, the enormous demands for war supplies to his Majesty's Government and the immediate outlay they have involved. Generally favourable monsoons (taking the period as a whole and India as a whole) have assisted in bringing about this result. Our trade conditions, again, have been wonderfully prosperous, considering all the adverse circumstances which had to be faced, and have indeed led to the paradoxical result that the pecuniary resources of the Government of India have had to be strained to the utmost to meet the demands on us necessitated by the Secretary of State's Council drawings for the assistance of trade, coming as these did on the top of large war expenditure on behalf of the Home Government repaid in London.

FAREWELL.

My present speech and previous utterances of mine have given the Council some idea of the difficulties and anxieties which the war has brought about in the realm of Indian finance and the special expedients which had to be resorted to in order to meet a succession of most difficult and constantly changing situations, based on circumstances for which there was no precedent in the period of *pre-bellum* finance. I say *some* idea advisedly, because transactions which can be very briefly described in our annual Budget chronicles or in Press *communiqués* have often been the fruit of long and detailed labour and thought. For example, as regards the action taken in respect of the amount of the Secretary of State's weekly Council drawings and rates of exchange, communications exchanged at various times between us and the India Office would fill a respectable little book. I may say without the least exaggeration that since the war began I have never been free from acute anxieties in regard to one or more important matters with which the Finance Department is directly or indirectly concerned, and decisions have often had to be taken at very short notice. Looking back with present knowledge on this crowded past, I do not, of course, claim that everything that has been done was done in the best possible way.

"That man was vain, and false as vain,
Who said, were he ordained to run
His whole career of life again,
He would do all that he had done."

And this applies equally to the short official life of the holder of a high office such as mine, especially in the circumstances of this kaleidoscopic war time when, in the financial sphere as well as in the military, the events of one year mock at the fears or hopes of the year before. But I have done my best to serve India in these troublous times: and I think I can claim that her interests have not suffered at my hands; that the difficulties which beset us have been adequately met; that our financial structure has well withstood the storms which have beaten upon it; and that efforts have been successfully made to strengthen its walls and foundations.

I should like to add that such credit as may be accorded to me in respect of the policy and actions of the last few years must be shared by my able lieutenants in the Finance Department. I owe a great deal, as I have always acknowledged, to their loyal and efficient co-operation, and they, in their turn, have been most ably seconded by those who work under them. I am indeed proud of the Department I am shortly to quit and in which I have myself served in a subordinate as well as in a directing capacity.

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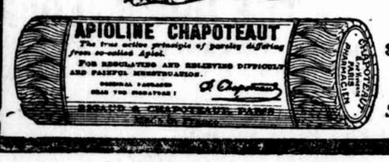

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Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Bible Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

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St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Offertory for Mission. Rev. John Mackenzie.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—Minister Rev. Rahator, 8-15 a.m., Byculla. 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. Tamil and Telugu Service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe. English Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School. 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

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The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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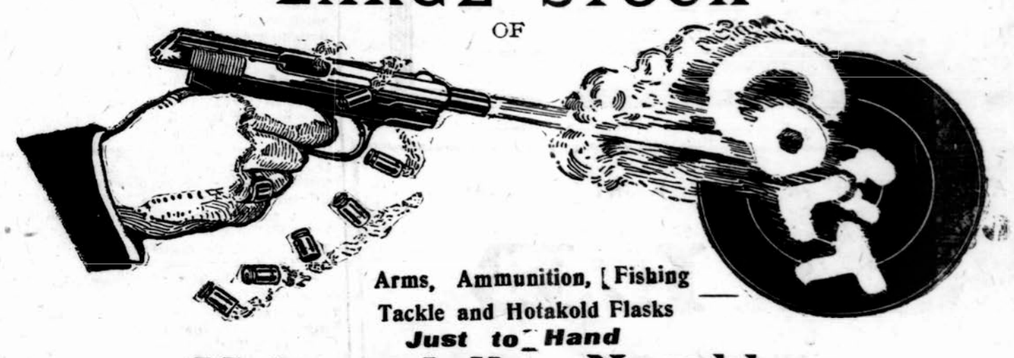

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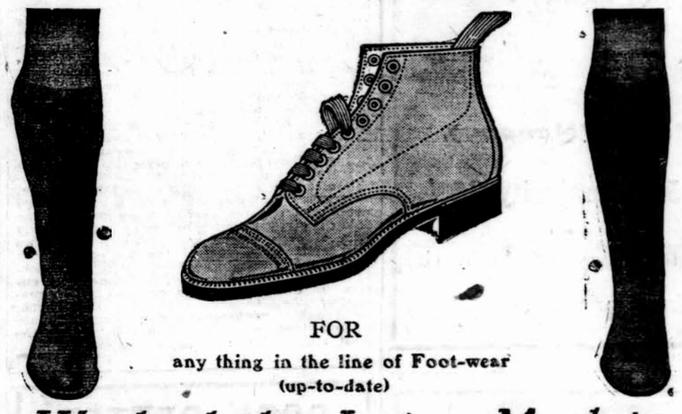

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THE RENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In response to the general outcry against the high rents in Bombay, Government have come forward to deal with the problem by introducing a Bill in the Local Legislative Council, purporting to check the house rents. Before anything is said in favour of the measure, two things must be considered. Firstly, whether the Bill is passed into Law, would be a sure remedy against the evil sought to be eradicated; and, secondly, whether in getting rid of one evil it will not lead to another which would be equally or more harmful to the society. So far as the first point is concerned there is no doubt that the Bill will check the abnormal rise of rents. The question is very important regarding the second point and requires minute and careful consideration before the Bill is passed into Law. Have Government considered what will be the ultimate effect of the Bill as it stands? Would not it lead to some unknown evils such as has been committed by the City Improvement Trust? The Trust was created for Sanitary Improvements of the City and vested with large powers without any responsibility. Instead of carrying on the operations with proper care and consideration it began with wholesale demolition of houses without first providing living accommodation and caused over-congestion, consequently making the City more insanitary and full of many other evils. The Bill also will lead to the same evils.

The increase of rents is mainly due to high prices of food-stuffs and consequently to high wages, and especially to the exhorbitant cost of the building materials, combined with unnecessary special requirements of the Improvement Trust. War conditions constantly require the services of the goods wagons and suspension of goods traffic. Naturally there is great difficulty in maintaining regular supply of the articles of food, building materials, etc., in the City for which it solely depends on the mofussil. The result is the increase of prices of all necessities of life. Hence the labourers demand high wages; merchants, who have now acquired the habit of storing food-stuffs and waiting for opportunity of suspension of goods traffic, put on tremendous price in order to make as large profits as can possibly be made. The traders and shopkeepers themselves offer high rent for securing business premises. Again they want to find rooms for their own occupation as near their business premises as possible and they themselves pay high rents to the house owner. So, at present, the traders are more responsible for the increase of rents than the house owners and the rise of rent is due more to business than for living accommodation. There is no wonder then, if the landlords are tempted to recover high rents also from other tenants.

If the Government of Bombay really desire to ease the situation, they should turn their attention to these things. The mere passing of a Bill with such a tremendous hurry as on one day would certainly lead to many evils for instance:—

Firstly, it would, to a great extent, put a stop to the building of new houses and extension of the City would be at a standstill. A landlord who would naturally expect a return of 7 per cent. interest on his capital locked up in land and buildings, would not care to take the trouble of erecting new buildings when he can get 5 per cent. in Government papers and even more in shares of mills and other industries, without trouble and risk at the same time with the advantage of easily convertible security; secondly, railway authorities instead of reducing fares for suburban traffic have already increased them. The result of this is that many people who are at present living in the suburbs, would flock back to the City, and, those, willing to go out, will be forced to live in the City, as the result of increased railway fares. There will be another temptation for people to come to the City. As almost all industries are flourishing more and more, labourers will come to Bombay in the hope of getting high wages and this will go on almost for 10 years, even after the successful termination of the war.

The direct outcome of the above conditions would be congestion in the City. When the people would be coming to Bombay there would be no room sufficient to accommodate them all. However, they must have a place to live in, and they will try to live four or five in a place which can hardly be called sufficient for two or three persons, from the point of view of sanitation.

To avoid then the unforeseen evils Government should arrange and secure from the Railway Companies all facilities for carrying articles of daily life to Bombay. Again the people of Bombay will be induced to go and settle in the suburbs, if they are offered extra facilities by increasing the number of local trains and by reducing the railway fares than they were last year. Besides the Government of Bombay should arrange for stoppage of food-stuffs going out to other countries than seats of war. They should arrange with the Government of India to declare other ports for transport of food-stuffs going out of India. This will reduce the special requirements of goods wagons for Bombay and will also satisfy the urgent military requirements. Thus the City will receive a large quantity of food-stuffs, as in normal times, and immediate fall of prices will be the result.

There is another way of bringing down the price of food-stuffs. Government, by legislation or by other means and power they possess, should put a stop altogether to the custom of giving large feasts and dinners, under the pretext of religion and custom, on occasions such as death, marriage, etc. One instance would suffice. In this City the Bohra Mahomedan population does not exceed 10,000 persons (male, female, children, including beggars and loafers). Yet more than 200 dinners take place in one year; each such dinner means 1,000 to more than 10,000 persons taking part in the feast. There are also more than 600 dinners in a year at which from 100 to 500 persons are invited. One would ask how the number can be larger than the total Bohra population. The answer is very simple—large numbers of non-Bohras are invited, many non-Bohra employees of the Borahs, and other uninvited guests and also beggars find their way into the dining place. The quantity of food prepared for these dinners is generally larger than what is actually required and, in a majority of cases, almost half the quantity of food is either thrown away or given to sweepers.

—Yours, etc.,

A. B.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE DANGEROUS STOMACH ACID

Few people besides physicians realise the importance of keeping the food contents of the stomach free from acid fermentation. Healthy normal digestion cannot take place while the delicate lining of the stomach is being inflamed and distended by acid and wind—the results of fermenting food in the stomach. To secure perfect digestion, fermentation must be stopped and the acid neutralised, and for this purpose physicians usually recommend getting a little *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist and taking half a teaspoonful in a little hot or cold water immediately after eating. They recommend *bisurated* magnesia because it is pleasant to take; has no disagreeable after effects; instantly stops fermentation, neutralises the acid; makes the sour acid food sweet and ensures perfect digestion. By so doing it gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure of even severe and long-standing cases of digestive and stomach trouble. So sure in fact are the results achieved by this wonderful antacid that the manufacturers now enclose in every package a coupon which guarantees absolute satisfaction or money back, thus enabling sufferers to give *bisurated* magnesia a thorough trial without incurring the least risk of loss or disappointment.

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SIR T. L. SECCOMBE, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India:—"I am unable to see why a railway should not be as well worked by Government officers, assuming they are sufficiently paid, as by the directors of a company who frequently represent little other than their own interests."

MAJOR CONWAY-GORDON, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, says:—"All monopolies like railways are bettter in the hands of the public, that is to say, in the hands of the Government, than in the hands of commercial companies."

SIR GUILDFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, says:—"The reversal of Lord Lawrence's policy of State construction and management has been disadvantageous, and the continuance of such reversal is, in the interests of India generally, to be strongly deprecated."

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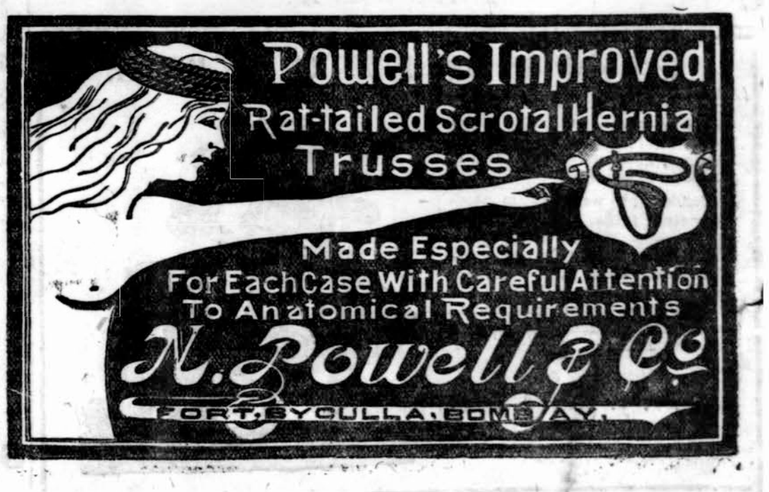

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III. Obstruction of Urine; due to glut, gravels or any other urinary causes.
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Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.
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Please send for our new List (Post free.)

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.918 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.9 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 "
Dew Point	68.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.685 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do.	72.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	161 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	1	m	0	51	27	1	m	7	0	16	6
			1	13a	26	11		6	58a	17	11
Sat.	2	m	1	13	27	4	m	7	26	16	8
			1	44a	26	6		7	27a	18	9
Sun.	3	m	1	37	26	9	m	7	53	17	0
			2	19a	25	11		7	57a	19	7
Mon.	4	m	2	4	26	2	m	8	24	17	4
			3	1a	25	2		8	29a	20	7
Tues	5	m	2	36	25	5	m	9	7	17	10
			3	56a	24	8		9	17a	21	6
Wed.	6	m	3	18	24	8	m	10	7	18	3
			5	10a	24	4		11	0a	22	3
Thur.	7	m	4	30	24	0	m	11	33	18	6
			6	50a	24	7					

"The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sa	1 (Friday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 44m.
Su	2 (Saturday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 45m.
M	3 (Sunday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 45m.
Tu	4 (Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m.
W	5 (Tuesday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m.
Th	6 (Wednesday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.
F	7 (Thursday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 46m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d:	h.	m:
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918:	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is above the average except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Sind and north Rajputana. Day temperature is in considerable excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout; night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-west and in excess in the north-western districts. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the west of the Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Night temperature is in slight excess here.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the north-east of Hyderabad. Humidity is in slight defect and day temperature in slight excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Quetta reports 0.20in of rain. The unsettled conditions in the north Punjab have disappeared.

Fine dry weather prevails generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st March, 1918, was 30.124 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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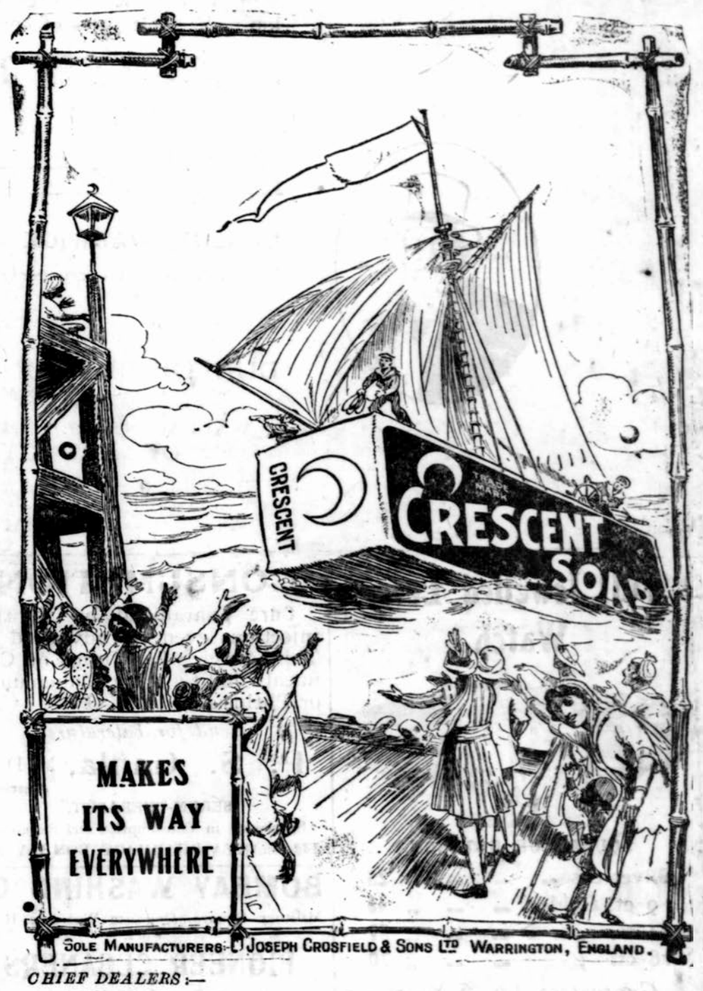

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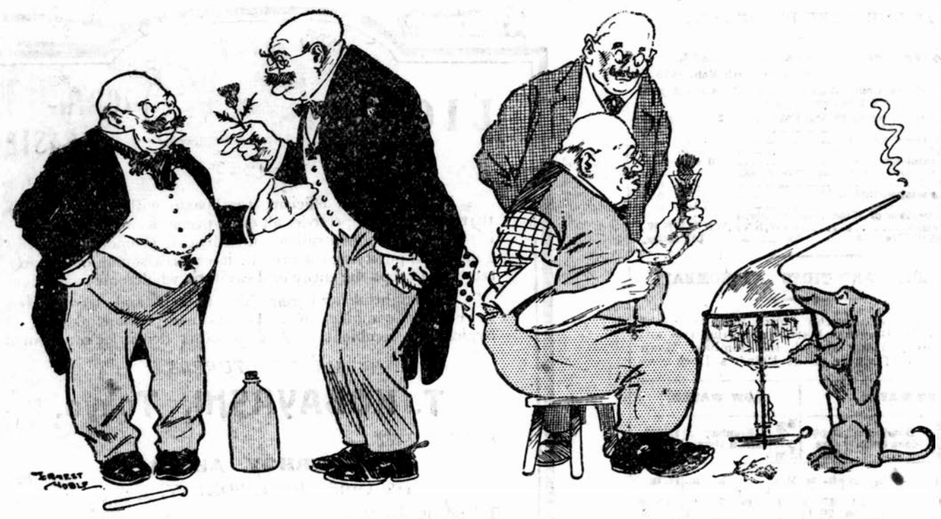

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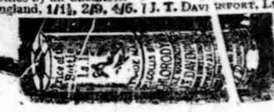

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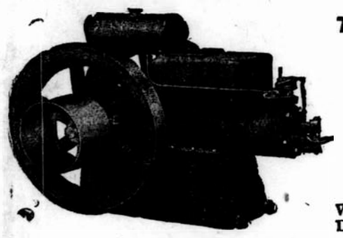

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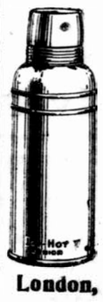

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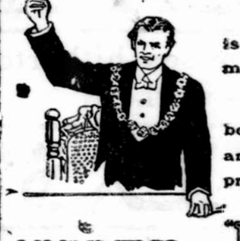

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Medows Street, Bombay.